# The Bombay Gazette

No. 4,902. New Series.] BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. 4 | 0 |
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| Second insertion | " 0 | 4 |
| Third and succeeding insertions | " 0 | 2 |
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LOCKLEY—September 21st, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Inspector Lockley, Bombay Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRERETON—BEAUMONT—September 15th, at Kurnool, by the Revd. B. O'M. Deane, Willoughby Thomas Brereton, Lieutenant 49th Regiment M. N. I., eldest son of the Revd. Thomas Brereton, of Steeple Morden Combe, to Mary Louisa, only daughter of Charles Beaumont, Esq., formerly of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.—No cards.

### BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SANDYS—At Darjeeling, on the 7th September, the wife of Edwin Sandys, Esq., C.S., of a son.

BENNERTZ—At Sealdah House, on the 13th September, the wife P. H. Bennertz, Esq., of of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KNIPE—On board the Steamer *[illegible]ersia*, on the 29th August, on his passage from Moulmein to Calcutta, William Henry Knipe, late of the firm of Knipe & Co., Bill Brokers, Madras.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,603 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 29th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 26th inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Sept., 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, (1190 Tons and 470 H.P.,) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 29th September at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Sept., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions [illegible] with reference to the [illegible] and [illegible] Cargo, with a view to the [illegible] Insurance Policies in respect of [illegible]

### [illegible] AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

### [illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

### [illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN [illegible] BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Ma[illegible] at the intermediate Ports. The [illegible] to [illegible] and depart on the [illegible]

[illegible] HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

| [illegible] | Dates. | A.M. | P.M. | [illegible] | Dates. | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Dep. | | | | Cochin Dep. | 8 18 28 | ... | [illegible] |
| Boree Bunder | 1 10 20 | ... | 6 | Beypore | 9 19 29 | 9 | ... |
| Rutnagherry | 2 11 21 | 10 | ... | Calicut | 9 19 29 | ... | 6 |
| Vingorla | 2 11 21 | ... | 8 | Tellicherry | 10 20 1 | 8 | ... |
| Goa | 3 12 22 | 8 | ... | Cannanore | 10 20 1 | ... | 6 |
| Carwar | 3 12 22 | ... | 4 | Mangalore | 11 21 2 | ... | 4 |
| Comptah | 3 12 22 | ... | 9 | Comptah | 12 22 3 | 10 | ... |
| Mangalore | 4 13 23 | ... | 1 | Carwar | 12 22 3 | ... | 5 |
| Cannanore | 5 14 24 | 11 | ... | Goa | 13 23 4 | 12 | ... |
| Tellicherry | 5 14 24 | ... | 5 | Vingorla | 13 23 4 | ... | 7 |
| Calicut | 6 15 25 | 2 | ... | Rutnagherry | 14 24 5 | 10 | ... |
| Beypore | 6 15 25 | 6 | .. | Boree Bunder | | | |
| Cochin Arr. | 6 15 25 | ... | 8 | Bombay... Arr. | 14 24 5 | ... | 12 |

### STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

### STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Every Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Every Friday, at High-Water.

### WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

### WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

| | Week days. | A.M. | P.M. | | Week days. | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Dep. | Friday. | ... | 5 | Bhownuggur Dep. | Monday. | 12 | ... |
| Gogo | Saturday. | ... | 7 | Gogo | ... | ... | 5 |
| Bhownuggur Arr. | " | ... | 10 | Bombay Arr. | Tuesday. | ... | 10 |

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

### STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to [illegible] Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate

[illegible] E.
[illegible] O. Co.'s

[illegible] to ex- [illegible] the [illegible] ques [illegible] ur to [illegible] to £13. [illegible] is com- [illegible] en con- [illegible] nsion of [illegible] ngers to [illegible] mpany's [illegible] cwt., to [illegible] d. [illegible] passage [illegible] ria and [illegible] dria. [illegible] nd ste- [illegible] £15; [illegible] fare, [illegible] isting [illegible] -class [illegible] ilway [illegible] ges of [illegible] -class [illegible] fare. [illegible] yd. [illegible] have [illegible] un- [illegible] a.

### STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on 1st October with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### FOR LONDON.

*To sail about the end of January 1865.*

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons, register, N. Mardar, Commander, favourably known in the Calcutta trade, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 17th September 1864.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, Halcrow, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Halcrow will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Halcrow.
Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canova* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Canova*
Bombay, 8th September 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGC PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Banner*.
Bombay, 8th September 1864

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, ex Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid thereon, and the Goods taken delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by Auction immediately thereafter on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

Ex *Morayshire.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A A J & Co. | 2 Cases | H C H L<br>B G | 1 Case. |
| J A G D<br>S E | 2 Do.<br>1 Do. | H L H S<br>P M & Co. | 1 Do. |
| M P & Co. | 9 Do. | V C M<br>C & B | 1 Do. |
| M S<br>G | 12 Do. | P M & Co. | 1 Do. |
| " | 2 Bales<br>1 Cask | A A<br>A A | 3 Do.<br>1 Bale. |
| H & Co.<br>Bombay | 1 Cask | J M | 3 Cases. |
| T H & Co.<br>306 | 1 Do. | B E | 1 Do. |

Ex *Duleep Singh.*
AB 11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES EDGE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration.

HAFEN & Co.,
No. 9, Rampart Row.
[illegible] 1864.

[illegible]OTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

[illegible]ng Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Capital, £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકજાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Offices: Cowper Court, Cornhill, London.—CAPITAL—One Million Sterling.

The undersigned are ready to grant Insurances on Ships and Cargo for all European Ports south of the Elbe.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 Aldgate, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE.—Contracts for cutting and carrying Government Firewood and Building Timber in the Tanna Districts for the season of 1864-65 will be submitted to public competition at the Collector's Office, Tanna, at 12 o'clock, on the 22nd September 1864, Thursday.

Particulars can be learnt on application to W. WILLIAMS, Esquire, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

All applicants must come furnished with a certificate from some respectable merchant, that he will stand security if the Contract is given to them, or with a deposit.

Tanna Collector's Office, 6th September 1864.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

[illegible]અન પેનીશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

[illegible]डीयेन पेनीनसुला लंडन येंड चाईना ब्याक (लिमीटड).

[illegible] IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extra[illegible]ary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the [illegible]ninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting:—

That the Directors be authorised on behalf of the Company to apply for and accept a Charter of Incorporation for the Bank; such Charter extending, altering, or otherwise affecting the constitution of the Company and the powers privileges and immunities of the Shareholders in such manner as may be thought expedient, and that for such purpose the Directors be authorised to take such steps and do all such acts and things as they in their discretion may think should be taken or done.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીશુલા લંડન અૅડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धी इंडयेन पनिनसुला लंडन ऍंड चाइना बाक लिमिटेड.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street for the following purposes:—

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, the present Directors being eligible for election.
2. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with power to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
[illegible] 10th Sept. 1864.

BANK OF [illegible]A.—Notice is hereby given, that a Divide[illegible] Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 12th September 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. Andrew Grant and Dinshaw Manockjee, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 14th September 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77¼ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers.............. £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } .............. " 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .................. 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .................. 50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance o Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., now Insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statuettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breachloading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard*, *Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.

The Sale will commence on Saturday, the 1st October.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

## NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." *Gazette* Office.

14th September 1864.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to Mr. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)

20th September 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as EXCHANGE and GENERAL BROKERS.

HOWARD and ALLEN,
20th September 1864. 4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Madras, 29th August 864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undersigned does hereby warn all persons that he will not be responsible for any debts incurred by or be liable to pay any Bills for supplies made to his Wife, Eleanor Towers, she having left his protection.

H. T. TOWERS, Plumber, Byculla.
Bombay, 21st September. 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. most respectfully beg to remind the public that the sale of the DAPOORIE PROPERTY will be submitted to Public Competition at the Collector's Office, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant. See *Bombay Times*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Poona Observer* of the 12th instant.

The Property is now on view daily from and after 5 o'clock P. M., and to be viewed by Card on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Poona.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

*Terms*—Cash on parties receiving their work.

### PROGRAMMA DEL CONCERTO DI BOMBAY.

PARTE PRIMA.

No. 1.—Romanza Guiramento, p. Soprano... ......Miss *Bozhetti*.
" 2.—Romanoza Elixir d' Amore, p. Tenore...Sigr. *Bozhetti*.
" 3.—Duetto Fosiari, p. Sop. e Baritone ..........Sigr. *Puirani* e Sigr. *Orsi*,
" 4.—Cavatina del Bravo, p. Basso ..............Sigr. *Fiorani*.
" 5.—Duetto Elixird' Amore, p. Sop. e Buffo ......Miss *Bozhetti* & Sigr. *Papini*.

PARTE SECONDA

No. 1.—Romanza Fogcari, p. Baritone..............Sigr. *Orsi*.
" 2.—Duetto Masnadieri, p. Sop. e. Tenore ......Miss *Bozhetti* & Sigr. *Bozhetti*.
" 3.—Aria del Mansello, p. Basso ..................Sigr. *Papini*.
" 4.—Romanza Roberto il Diavolo, p. Soprano.Sigr. *Puirani*.
" 5.—Terzetto Poppatari, Italiana in Alzen p. Tenore, Basso e Buffo .......... } Sigr. *Bozhetti*, Sigr. *Fiorani* e Sigr. *Papini*.

### FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

### THE MAGNIFICENT RIVER-BUILT SHIP "OWEN GLENDOWER."

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, the magnificent River-built Ship *Owen Glendower*,—originally classed A 1 for 12 years at Lloyds, 990 Tons register, built by Messrs. Green of Blackwall, is copper fastened, was sheathed with yellow metal in 1863, has a full Poop, and Topgallantforecastle, carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, sails well, and is abundantly found in Stores.

The above vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and all her other Stores, an Inventory of which, and further particulars, may be had on application to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1[illegible]th September 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઅેલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all shares in the above Company upon which the Second Call of Rs. 50 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before Saturday the 1st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. 18 and 19 of table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇસ્ટ ઇનડીઆ પરેશ કેંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट ईंडीया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 300 (three hundred) per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before THURSDAY, the 6th October 1864.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 14th September 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 3,000 (Three Thousand) per Share, is payable at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before the 7th October next, after which interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on unpaid Calls.

All Shares on which the Call with interest has not been paid by 21st October, will become liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Directors.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th September 1864.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited).

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND and PRENTIS.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

*Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.*

Board of Directors.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*
*Bankers.*—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ......................6 per cent.
" 2 months.........................8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months .. .......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ......... ... 7 " "
" 12 " ......... ... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...............10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

## NOTICES.

REWARD OF Rs. 20.—Lost by the man of Kurrumchund Premchund, near the Central Bank, on the 24th August last, two Receipts of the Bank of China, as follows:—

Receipt No. 938 for 10 Shares in the name of Lalsunker Bhoorabhoy, Allotment No. 605.

Receipt No. 94[illegible] for 5 Shares in the name of Dulsook Hargovun, Allotment No. 469.

Whoever will bring the same to the Firm of Kurrumchund Premchund, in the Fort, shall receive the above reward; and any person purchasing or lending money on the abovementioned Receipts, will do so at his own risk or peril.

Hand Bills in the Guzeratee character have been issued on the 24th August, and a Notice published in the *Jami-Jamsheed* for a full week from the 26th ultimo, on the subject.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, being POPPATEE, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business on that day and on SATURDAY the 24th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
W. K. NICHOLSON, Pro-Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
M. W. BOYD, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
D. MACPHERSON, Pro Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
ROBT. H. BAKER, Pro Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited). D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited).
D. TREVOR ROPER,
Acting Manager, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th September 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Degs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c.. with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.

Her dimensions are—

| | Feet. | |
|---|---|---|
| Length over all | 207 | 0 |
| Do. on 1-6" water line | 190 | 0 |
| Beam | 36 | 0 |
| Depth | 4 | 6 |

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

* Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensors (the Steam Winch has n[illegible] been fitted to the vessel); the larger Engines can be wo[illegible] (with or without the auxilliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Keamaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

Terms.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Keamaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE'S COMMISSION ROOMS FOR CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., removed from No. 19, Medow Street to No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullamon's, Fort.

Just landed, ex *City of Foochow*, a very handsome and neat new double-seated Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts; one ditto, to match the above, with double Windows all round, Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, expressly built for Indian climate by a well-known maker of Glasgow; an excellent four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Sliding Glass Frontage, Lamps, and Shafts; a very handsome and light new Office Shigram, with Lamps and Shafts. Also, a few sets of rich and highly-finished Silver-mounted Single and Double Harness. To be seen at the rooms of DOSSABHOY EDULJEE.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

| | |
|---|---|
| York and Westphalia Hams. | Neat's Tongues. |
| Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek. |

At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chedder | Parmesan |
| Stilton | Guncise |
| Pine | Richmond |
| Somerset | Berkley |
| Gueyre | |

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns [illegible] the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraz Ball[illegible] Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Palkee-pattern Shigram, Harness, and a Chestnut Arab Horse, 5 years, perfectly sound, can go in Saddle also. Apply to "T. H," Burrowes' Lane, in the vicinity of the English Burial Ground, Girgaum.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES for 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. kidston*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. Winckler, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—Hats Relined and Cleaned.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.—Giving the title, size, price, publisher, date, &c., of 67,500 distinct Works, being the English publications, importations of original American Works, and Continental English Books, for the 28 years from January 1835, to January 1863. It is affirmed that this compilation surpasses any other of its kind hitherto published; it has taken nearly three years to amass this large amount of information on modern English Bibliography;—as a Book for research and reference it is of the greatest value. Price Rupees 25.

N. B.—The above valuable Work is to be had on loan on payment of a small fee of one rupee; keeping the Book (free of damage) for a day or two.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street. HERBERT & Co.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following can now be had at the above establishment:—

The Author's Vade Mecum, or guide to those about to print. Rs. 3-8.

Orders and Regulations relative to the Indian Staff Corps and Amalgamation of the British and Indian Armies issued from 1861 to 1863 with copious Index and References, compiled by Edward Green, Adjutant General's Office. Rs. 7.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

### THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

*(Now in the Press.)*

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By Dr. Birdwood. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.

Also, a very powerful Binocular Race Glass, by Ross, with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.

25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following may now be had at the above Establishment:—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for July and August 1864.—Price Annas 8 per copy.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts | Rs. 21 | 0 | per dozen. |
| " " Ditto in Pints | 11 | 8 | " " |
| " 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts | 16 | 8 | " " |
| " " Ditto in Pints | 9 | | " " |
| " 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts | 12 | 8 | " " |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that Mr. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.
London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by Mr. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D.M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

### MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s (LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

*Address*:—Tower Bonded Vaults, 44, Mark Lane, London.

| | | Rs. per doz.<br>Qrts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 ..................Black Capsule | 35 | 18 |
| | No. 2 ..................Blue " | 30 | 16 |
| | No. 3 ..................Yellow " | 26 | 14 |
| | No. 4. ..................Green " | 22 | 12 |
| | Medoc ..................Red " | 18 | 10 |
| Champagne | Brand, Cutler & Co. | 38 | 20 |
| | Brand, C. & Co. | 32 | 0 |
| Moselle | Sparkling Nonpareil | 38 | 20 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | 32 | 18 |
| Hock | Sparkling Nonpareil | 38 | 20 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | 32 | 18 |
| Port | Black Seal | 28 | 16 |
| | Red Seal | 24 | 13 |
| Sherry | Amontillado .....Black Seal | 33 | 0 |
| | Pale Amoroso | 30 | 0 |
| | Light Golden ......Green " | 28 | 0 |
| | " " .........Blue " | 28 | 0 |
| | Pale ...............Brown " | 26 | 0 |
| | " ...................Yellow " | 22 | 0 |
| | " ...................White " | 19 | 0 |
| Ginger......Wine | | 18 | 0 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale | (Black Capsule) | 33 | 0 |
| " " | (Yellow " ) | 28 | 0 |
| Gin Old Tom | | 20 | 0 |
| Whiskey, Saucel Malt | | 22 | 0 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | | 20 | 0 |
| Curacoa | Brown.......... in Glass Bottles | 42 | 22 |
| | White.......... " Bottles | 42 | 2 |
| Maraschino, Di Zara | | 40 | 21 |
| Cherry Brandy | | 30 | 15 |

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

[illegible]OR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green [illegible]ger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

[illegible] SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

[illegible]ASS & Co.'s BEER IN WOOD OF LAST [illegible] BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply [illegible] LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

[illegible] 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5¼ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

A small Consignment of 50 Cases Peed Hermitage.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—Sparkling Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in Cases complete.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

| | | | | per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne | | | | |
| Mumms | Magnums | | | Rs. 60 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Quarts | " 36 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Pints per case of 2 doz. | " 40 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts. | " 40 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Hocks | " 40 |
| Sherry Mires Blue Seal | | | | " 32 |
| Claret, Margaux Medoc | | | | " 18 |

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout, " " " " " " 5 "
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton, " " 4½ "

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First quality Moet's Champagne | | Rs. 40 |
| Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry | | " 30 |
| Leith Ginger Wine | | " 10 |
| Rhenish Wines | Prince Metternich | " 35 |
| | Johannisberg | " 34 |
| | Steinberg Cabinet | " 30 |
| | Flower of Moselle | " 27 |
| | Marcobrunn | " 24 |
| | Ru des Hunsberg | " 22 |
| | Geisenheim | " 20 |
| | Burgundy | " 20 |
| Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale | | " 5¼ |

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

| | per doz. |
|---|---|
| BRANDIES.—Martell's | Rs. 28 |
| " Otard, Dupuy's 1857 | " 24 |
| " Old Champagne Cognac | " 36 |
| GIN.—Booth's Old Tom | " 15 |
| SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's | " 42 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality | " 30 |
| " " Gerothwold's. | " 25 |
| CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts) | " 25 |
| DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.) | " 40 |
| CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville | " 17 |
| " The first growths | Rs. 30 to 35 |

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

*N. B.*—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

| | per dozen. |
|---|---|
| BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at | Rs. 15 |
| Do. white do. | " 13 |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts | " 38 |
| Green Seal, quarts | " 42 |
| CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine | " 32 |
| Chateau Beychevelle | " 17 |
| St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine | " 12 |
| MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts | " 30 |
| PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } | " 32 |
| Good pale tiffin (Cortissos') | " 22 |
| Dry pale dinner ( do. ) | " 28 |
| CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box | " 12 |
| CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) | At various prices. |
| SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof | At various prices. |
| IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding | At various prices. |

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

### TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | Rs. 80 | 0 |
| Do. Do. | 40 | 0 |
| Do. " a Crown | 30 | 0 |
| Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 | 0 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 | 0 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 | 0 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown | 30 | 0 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints | 16 | 0 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 | 0 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 23 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Green Seal | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Vino Fino | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Red Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Claret Light Capsule, quarts | 15 | 0 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 23 | 0 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 | 0 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 | 0 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 | 0 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 | 0 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 | 0 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 | 0 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts | 36 | 0 |
| Do. Pints | 19 | 0 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

### CHAMPAGNE.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fleur de Sillery | E. Irroy & Co. | Qrts | 36 |
| Do. | Do. | Pts. | 12 |
| Sillery Moujseux | Ad. Collin | Qrts | 39 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts. | 12 |
| Bouzy Do. | Do. | Qrts | 37 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts. | 14 |
| Champagne extra good qty. | B. & E. Serrier | Qrts | 38 |
| Clicquot | Leop. Meyer Bass | Qrts | 34 |
| Fleur de Sillery | S. Serrier Fils & Co. | Qrts | 36 |
| Sillery, superior | Do. | Qrts | 32 |

### MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sparkling Hock | Iodocius Freres | Qrts | 30 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts. | 16 |
| Do. Moselle | Do. | Qrts | 30 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts. | 16 |
| Do. Do. best qlty. | A. Dremel & Co. | Qrts | 26 |
| Do. Do. sup. qlty. | Do. | Qrts | 22 |
| Do. Hock best qlty. | Do. | Qrts | 26 |
| Do. Do. sup. qlty. | Do. | Qrts | 22 |
| Scharzberg Still Moselle | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Rudesheimer Still Hock | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Still Burgundy Volnay | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Hocheimer 1857 | Do. | Qrts | 26 |
| Volnay Burgundy | Do. | Qrts | 20 |

### CLARET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chateau Milon | By Hernozart | Qrt | 16 |
| Do. Latitte | Do. | Qrts | 35 |
| St. Julien 1856 | Montheail Franc fils ainé | Qrts | 35 |
| Do. 1858 | Do. | Qrts | 30 |
| Chateau Margaux 1856 | Do. | Qrts | 35 |
| Do. Do. 1858 | Do. | Qrts | 30 |
| Fine Claret 1858 | A. Meller & Co. | Qrts | 16 |
| Vermouth | Noilly Prat & Co. | Qrts | 12 |
| Beer German | | Qrts | 5 |

VOLKART BROTHERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED.—The Bombay Reclamation Company** (Limited) want to purchase 100 pairs BULLOCKS. Tenders will be received up to 30th instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY,
For the Secretaries.

Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

**WANTED.—For H. M.'s Bombay County Gaol,** a DEPUTY MARSHAL. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem, with Quarters within the Gaol compound. Apply by letter to the Marshal of the Gaol, Oomercarry.

By order of the Sheriff of Bombay,
CHARLES LAKE, Marshal.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

**ISSUE OF DEBENTURES SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.**—Bonus will be issued at £95 for every £100, in sums of £20, £100, £500 and £1,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information to be addressed to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

**THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.**—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

**NOTICE.—A Sale of 8,000lbs. of good HAY,** just received from Sholapoor, in lots of about 500lbs. each, will be held TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 12 (noon), at the Executive Commissariat Office, where a sample of the Hay can be seen.

*Conditions of Sale.*—Cash; and the lots will be delivered free of charge to purchasers residing within four miles of the Fort.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Ex. Commt. Office, 21st September 1864.

**CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR SEPTEMBER.**—CONTENTS:—The Missionary's Hymn over a deceased brother.—Episode from the German.—My Friend's Secret (concluded.)—Sonnet.—The Indian Civil Service Examination, Chap. II.—Our Prison System.—Charade.—Scandinavian Literature, No. 1. The Works of Emile Carlen—Glimpses of Home, No. VI.—"Number One" and "How to take care of him."—The Greek Drama: its rise and fall.—"Rogues All," Chaps. III. and IV.—The Bombay Board of Censors: Meeting in August.—Home Politics: July.—Indian Retrospect: August.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations, Bombay, for August.

24 Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that VORAH HUSUNBHOY CADURBHOY has contracted with HURKHA PURSOTUMDASS to sell all that piece or parcel of Furendarce Ground, together with a Chawl or Range of Buildings, standing thereon, and situated at Barbhayana Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows:—on the West by the Property of Bapoojee Narayen Sett; on the East by Narrayen Durroo Street; on the North by the property of Bapoojee Narrayen Sett; and on the South by the property of Bapoojee Narayen and a Public Well. Any person or persons having a claim or demand against the said hereditaments and premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, is required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, in Forbes Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Purchaser's Attornies.

Bombay, Forbes Street, No. 5, 20th September 1864.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that GUNGARAM PILLAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that plot of Ground, containing by admeasurement 13,000 square yards, being the westernmost part of a piece of Foras Ground, situate at or near Cammatteepoora, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 68 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map, admeasuring 24,296 square yards or thereabouts, demised to the said Gungaram Pillajee by the Honorable Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; the said last mentioned piece of ground being bounded on the North by the property now or late of John Tanner, Esq.; on the West partly by the property now or late of Henry Ingle, Esq.; and partly by ground of Vencajee Ragowjee, deceased; on the South by a Foras Road: and on the East by Cursetjee Sooklajee Road. All persons having any claims on the abovementioned plot of Ground or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, Sub-Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their offices in Rampart Row within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day September 1864,

ACLAND & PRENTIS.

**EAST INDIA BANK.—At an Ordinary General** Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on Monday, the 19th September, at 3 P. M.:—

Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq., in the chair.

The Manager having read the notice calling the Meeting,

The following Report was submitted:—

Your Directors have to report that the Articles of Association were registered on the 20th June, and that the Bank was opened for general business on Monday the 27th June at their temporary offices in Nesbit Lane. So short a period having elapsed since the commencement of business, your Directors are unable, at this early stage of the Company's career, to offer any more definite information than that the business hitherto transacted has been eminently favourable for the interests of the Bank, and that they look forward to a great increase in the general business of the Bank, as soon as a further case shall have been made.

The Directors are taking steps for the establishment of a London Agency, and hope to announce, at an early period, that arrangements have been concluded with one of the first Banks in the City of London.

Mr. G. R. Wilson has been appointed as Manager, and Mr. W. F. Wallace as Accountant, in Bombay, and Mr. G. A. Kneebone, as Manager in Calcutta, where the Bank will also open for business on an early day.

The Directors have secured the present premises for a period of three years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 1,600, but they have relet the first floor to the "Eastern Financial Association" at a rental of Rs. 300 per month.

Your Directors, in conclusion, beg to assure the Proprietors, that every effort will be made consistent with prudence, to place this institution, on as firm and solid a basis as that of any of its contemporary, or more advanced rivals; at the same time they call upon the shareholders to give them that assistance and support, without which no institution can hope to flourish.

The First Call of Rs. 25 per share having been duly paid a Second Call of 50 per share was made payable on the 19th August, upon which the sum of Rs. 11,13,000 has been paid, leaving 2,740 Shares, or Rs. 137,000 outstanding chargeable with Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors all retire from office, but being duly qualified, offer themselves for re-election.

It was moved by Nanoy Parpia, Esq., and seconded by Nanoy Dewia, Esq., and carried—

"That the Report now read be adopted."

It was proposed and carried, unanimously—

"That the retiring Directors be re-elected."

It was proposed and carried—

"That the following gentlemen be also elected Directors of the Company:

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsy, Esq.
Rahumbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq.
(Extracted from the Minutes.)

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer [illegible], will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th September, at 7 o'clock A. M. After-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

### CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

### KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

## CALENDAR.—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ............11h. 45m. P. M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Thur. | 22 | St. Matthew, Ap. | 5 50 | 5 56 | 2 16 | 2 41 | [illegible] |
| Fri. | 23 | Twilight ends at 1.18 P. M. | 5 50 | 5 55 | 3 7 | 3 37 | |
| Sat. | 24 | Uranus rises at 11.10 P. M. | 5 50 | 5 54 | 4 11 | 4 51 | |
| Sun. | 25 | Uranus sets at 0 20m. A. M. | 5 50 | 5 53 | 5 33 | 6 13 | |
| Mon. | 26 | 18th Sunday after Trinity. | 5 51 | 5 52 | 6 51 | 7 31 | |
| Tues. | 27 | St. Cyprian—Old Holy Rood. [illegible] | 5 51 | 5 52 | 8 1 | 8 30 | |
| Wed. | 28 | Mercury sets at 5h. 24m. | 5 51 | 5 50 | 9 32 | 9 59 | |

*During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.

*Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.*

## LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Sept. 2 | Kurrachee | Sept. 13 |
| Agra | Sept. 15 | Lahore | Sept. 10 |
| Allahabad | Sept. 15 | London | Aug. 18 |
| Australia | Aug. 3 | Mauritius | June 6 |
| Alexandria | Aug. 26 | Madras | Sept. 15 |
| Bangalore | Sept. 15 | Malta | Aug. 25 |
| Calcutta | Sept. 14 | Meerut | Sept. 13 |
| Cape | June 15 | Oudh | Sept. 14 |
| Ceylon | Aug. 30 | Punjaub | Aug. 20 |
| Cochin | Aug. 27 | Penang | Aug. 20 |
| Delhi | Sept. 13 | Rangoon | Aug. 19 |
| France | Aug. 18 | Suez | Aug. 27 |
| Hongkong | Aug. 12 | Singapore | Aug. 21 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

WE pointed out in some recent articles the immense advantages which had accrued to Bombay from the effects of the American war. At the same time we attempted to prove that our extraordinary prosperity could not reasonably be expected to outlive that war. The latest telegrams from England point to the possibility of peace at an early date; and inform us that an enormous meeting has been held at New York, to condemn the policy of Mr. Lincoln, or the war policy. This meeting, if it represented, as is presumed, the feelings of the monied classes, is a fact of much importance. The bankers, speculators, and merchants generally were supposed to be the strongest partizans for the continuance of the war. It was well known that the Western States, particularly Ohio, were quite content to let the South depart in peace; feeling, probably, that a time would shortly come when they might demand the same privilege for themselves. But the New York merchants and speculators were supposed to be warlike to the back-bone. When, therefore, we find the mercantile metropolis setting her face against Lincoln; speaking with a boldness for less than which Mr. Vallandigham was banished; and proposing, as President, General M'Clellan, (almost the only gentleman that has prominently appeared on the Northern side, and notoriously partial to, and popular with the Southerners), we feel sure that the chances of peace are at all events very possible.

We will suppose, for argument's sake, that matters progress in the groove into which they seem to be settling; and that the unnatural war ends before the expiration of the present year. What in such a case will the Federals do? We have no doubt that the first thing they will do will be to demand from England an idemnification for the losses sustained by Federal ship-owners at the hands of the famous *Alabama*. And what, under such circumstances, will England do? We trust, for the honour and reputation of the nation, that she will distinctly, but courteously, refuse to accede to the demand in any way. Then what will happen? We have no doubt that the next thing that will happen will be a declaration of war against England. It may, perhaps, be urged on the other hand, that the Northerners will have had quite enough fighting; that they will find it difficult to procure soldiers and pay for them; and that they will carefully count the cost, before committing themselves to a war with a nation, whose vessels cover the sea, and whose resources and credit are unlimited. These arguments certainly seem reasonable if applied to an ordinary people. But the Americans are not an ordinary people. Soldiers, whom enormous bounties will not bribe to fight against their friends and relations, would be forthcoming in any numbers if they were "gwine to take Canada." Yankee action never follows any fixed rule: and it is impossible to know what a Government, ruled by that inexorable tyrant, King Mob, will say or do next. When, for instance, Messrs. Slidell and Mason were taken by force out of the steamer *Trent*, the Federal Government must have known that if those gentlemen were not given up war with England was inevitable. Yet, notwithstanding this dilemma, the Secretary of the Navy and the highest Federal officials amused themselves, and flattered the mob, their masters, whilst the messengers from England were on their way to demand the restoration of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, in fêting and eulogising their heroic captor. They give up the arch traitors! would they? Let England make the demand, and back it up with a threat of war on pain of non-compliance. We will give the old woman a snub, which will last her for some time. Such was the language of Cousin Jonathan. Well, the messengers arrive, the demand is made, and the prisoners are at once set at liberty, Abraham Lincoln and the Navy Secretary munching their leek with the best grace they can assume. What other nation (except perhaps England, under the imbecile hands of Earl Russell) would have acted so inconsistently? And though, in this instance, an inference might be drawn, that the Americans were fonder of talking of fighting, than of actually "seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth," the bravery they have exhibited in the war now raging has never been exceeded by any European armies. We know that the bitter pill they had to swallow then has rankled in their minds; and that they are panting for an opportunity when their hands are tolerably free of having a brush with the old country. There can be no doubt that a similar hostile feeling is pretty general throughout England. The arrogant and ungentlemanly tone in which American despatches to England have for years been couched has alienated the feelings of a large body of Englishmen. This alienation has been much increased by the many acrimonious disputes engendered by the present war. In addition, we are in a state of great irritation at the way Earl Russell has bungled the Danish business, and lowered our reputation, not only for honesty, but even for common brute courage. Any fair opportunity of showing that we, too, can do something more than bluster, would be very acceptable to the nation at large. With this readiness, therefore, on both sides, it is our firm conviction that peace between the Northerners and Southerners will be succeeded by war between the Northerners and England. We are not alarmists; and believe that England, with her enormous fleets, need not fear enemies much more powerful than the remaining subjects of the "United States." Still there is no harm in looking to our defences.

It is notorious that out of England there is no town on which the Northerners would sooner wreak their vengeance than Bombay. Whilst thousands and tens of thousands of the finest cotton bales were being wantonly burnt and destroyed in Virginia, Georgia, and other Southern districts; whilst the cotton planters in the South, and the cotton spinners in the North, were alike being ruined by their fratricidal war, the cotton merchants and speculators of Bombay, with their fourteen new Banks, and twenty new Joint Stock, Spinning, Shipping and Reclamation Companies, were thriving in unprecedented prosperity, caused solely, and only, by the American complications. It is not in human nature to look complacently, or even fairly, on those who have fattened on our misfortunes, and we believe it is a fixed resolve in the minds of the Federal rulers to lay Bombay in ashes, if ever a war with England gives them an opportunity. The question, therefore, which we propose to the Bombay Government is this: What could you do to prevent the entry into our harbour of two or three frigates similar to the *Niagara*, all with armour improvised for the occasion, as was that of the *Kearsage* when she sank the *Alabama*? We know that our harbour defences are in progress, and that there is an officer whose business it is to push them on. But from all accounts they are at present in a very imperfect and unfinished state. The enormous interests of this town teeming with wealth ought to induce our rulers to leave red-tape, for once, in the lurch; and leave no stone unturned, in procuring whatever funds are requisite for the purpose of thoroughly completing our defences against hostile ships. There can be no doubt that a couple of large frigates lying off the Apollo Bunder could, in a couple of hours, completely shell the whole of the native town; and by a liberal use of Greek fire could, in that time, have fifty enormous conflagrations blazing merrily away together. Where then would be your Bank Shares at a premium of 200 per cent? Where Back Bays at a premium of Rs. 23,000 a share? They would only be a vision of the past; and the panic which one day's bombardment of our town would cause would so depreciate property of every description in this land, that numbers would be absolutely ruined, and the pride of many of our millionaires would be brought very low.

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A TELEGRAM from Galle supplies the following correction in our message from London of the 26th ult.:—In the sentence "Prussia with the consent of Austria is resolved to insist on her claims to Schleswig-Holstein against the will of the people," *for* "her claims" *read* "the claims of the Duke of Oldenburg."

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As the Editor of the *Times of India* has accused us of having ourselves written or caused to be written, for the purpose of defaming Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the scurrilous and abusive letter which we published as a specimen of native composition in our paper of Friday last, we desire to state for the satisfaction of the public that that letter (of which the most offensive words were suppressed) is by no means the only one of the kind we have received. Some six or eight months ago, when Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's conduct was under discussion, at least two similarly foul and anonymous letters were addressed to us. Of course, we then took no notice of them, thinking that they were beneath notice. But, when the same method of defending Mr. Manockjee was again resorted to after so long an interval, it seemed to us that public attention ought to be drawn to the matter. We could imagine a disinterested native blackguard writing one such letter in a fit of passion; but such a man would not have continued writing in this systematic way. Moreover, our Reporter, Mr. Main, who was formerly engaged on the *Times of India*, informs us that when that journal (not having then in a spirit of contradiction undertaken the defence of the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court) exposed the failings of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, precisely similar letters were sent to the *Times of India* office. We have said enough to show that there exists a concerted plan, to which, however, we do not go so far as to say that the Judge himself is privy, for covering with the foulest abuse by means of anonymous letters every English editor who dares to say a word against Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. We cannot tell who may be the writer of these letters; this savour is so strong that we may acquit even the rowdy parson who now edits the *Times of India* of having anything to do with them; but we do not believe that they are the work of an uneducated native, for the simple reasons that uneducated natives are not in the habit of reading very carefully the English daily papers, and that the handwriting and spelling prove the writer to have had an average English education for a native.

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THE *Madras Times* learns from Calcutta, that the Government of India have shelved the proposition of the Madras Government to appoint young Civilians, who elect the Judicial Service, as Registrars to the several Civil and Sessions Courts in the Provinces. "The local Government in proposing the measure, had in view the training of young Civilians, practically, in the Judicial Department. The knowledge which they would thereby gain of the people, who resort to the Courts, their feelings, habits and customs, the practice and usages of the country, the procedures of the Courts and other valuable information, would be of essential service to them when they, in their turn, come to preside on the Benches, and we should certainly have a class of better prepared functionaries to administer the Law and Justice in the Mofussil, than the sort of Sub-Collectors and others who are not unfrequently, with little or no Judicial experience, pitchforked into the position of Judges."

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THE *Englishman*:—"The Army Head Quarters Camp, a small one this year, forms at Umballa on the 5th November, and marches with the Commander-in-Chief *via* Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Seetapore to Lucknow. After reviews &c. are over at Lucknow, His Excellency, we hear, pays a flying visit to Goruckpore, Darjeeling and other stations along the Eastern Frontier, the establishments proceeding direct to Calcutta to await his arrival in Council."

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THE same:—"Distance not only 'lends enchantment to the view,' but gives large proportions to all transactions, distorting them to an extravagant shape. To us, here, it has appeared that nothing could equal the magnificent proportions of speculation in London—that the mania for all descriptions of Joint Stock speculations, amalgamations in Banking, concentrating of capital and unmeasured extension of speculative associations, in London, could not be exceeded in any part of the world. We have been astonished at the length and the breadth of the 'Limited' Association principle in England, and looked upon all our efforts in India as puny in comparison. There is no doubt that we have done very well considering our limited opportunities, but we were surprised to find that the *Times* considers the speculation in the city close beside him as mild in contrast with the accounts from the Indian Presidencies in the distance. The *Times* says, that in Calcutta and Bombay, all classes are in a vortex of excitement, particularly Bombay. Has not distance fired the imagination of the writer and magnified the madness in a most extraordinary degree? The *Times* must have been looking through a million-power telescope to have seen even the Bombay speculation in such proportions. It is first the number of Banks which startles the *Times*, raising before his excited imagination visions of Stephens, Colonel Waugh and other wicked Indians. The rapid extension of business generally, and the extraordinary demand for accommodation consequent on the sudden expansion of the cotton trade, are all lost on this writer for the moment. The necessity for a large increase of Banking capital is forgotten, or the opportunity is seized of saying bitter things on the subject of the unhappy affair of Stephens and his Bank. This Bank, however, was not an Indian Bank, nor was it established in India. It was a London Bank solely, though founded by retired Indian officers. It had no other connection with India than a Branch in Calcutta. Its downfall was owing to speculations in watches and wharfs by Stephens in London, and in castles and islands with quarries of potter's clay, in England by Waugh. We have enough of our own shortcomings to answer for without having those of others foisted upon us by the *Times*. Again, an absurd comparison is made of the progress of India with that of London. The steadily progressive trade of London has only demanded an increase of some six or seven Banks in a quarter of a century, the sudden expansion of trade in India has demanded four times that number at Bombay, and at this, the *Times* shakes his warning head, evidently unable to comprehend the wonderful effect of an indefinite demand for cotton at four times the highest price ever known. Cotton at 6d. and cotton at two shillings a pound, is a difference he has not been able to understand, but if any one will calculate the number of millions of pounds exported from Bombay, on which England has paid two shillings a pound, some idea will be gained of the immense addition to the wealth of the Western Presidency and its ability to support wonderful speculations without being accused of a mania, least of all by a London journal. Calcutta is passed over with but slight allusion, the main attack is on Bombay and the Back Bay Reclamation Company. There must be some mistake in the assertion that the Company realised a profit on 400 shares in premiums of £1,200,000 sterling, but we leave this to the Bombay people to deal with. Enough for us to show that the great journal has failed to comprehend the nature of the trade and wealth so suddenly thrown upon our shores, and to expose the ignorance displayed in the whole article of what is Oriental and what Occidental in the jobbery and frauds quoted against us. Only one admission we cannot resist quoting, we are but mere imitators at most, and as imitators far behind our masters. 'In fact,' says the *Times*, 'all the contrivances to which we are accustomed here from professional promoters were being developed in full force.' We also learn that as our 'cities are composed of classes who usually combine the most perfect ignorance of financial principles with the greatest possible desire for wealth without trouble, a golden time has arrived for new men of the stamp of Stephens &c.' We recommend these two quotations for our readers to study and digest, whilst we can only wonder at the ignorance disclosed of the classes who fill our cities, and the apparently malicious tone of the article."

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THE *Indian Daily News*, understands that on the proposition of Lieutenant Colonel C. Davidson, Resident at Cochin and Travancore, and on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Resident on a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem, in consequence of the increase of work in the Residency.

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THE same paper says:—"The lamentable exodus from this country of large numbers of our time-expired soldiers, did not escape the attention and anxious consideration of the Financial Commissioners from England,—one of whom at least, Mr. Whiffen, expressed his regret at seeing so much that is valuable, and might be made eminently useful, being allowed to depart without any effort being used to retain the elite of the throng. Many of these time-expired men have by steadiness and good conduct, and a fair amount of education, raised themselves to the non-commissioned rank; and it is these soldiers especially, whom the Financial Commissioner was anxious to retain in the country, and in the Government service, by offers of employment, with fair remuneration, in the public offices, and in the various branches of the Government administration. We believe that the Financial Commissioner's idea was to select the men of intelligence and ability, and put them into appointments with salaries of about Rs. 100 a month to commence with, and a guarantee of a steady annual increase dependant upon increasing efficiency, good conduct, and attention to duty. Such an arrangement as this would have been most beneficial to the public service, as every officer of the Government well knows, and it would have introduced into our public offices a degree of efficiency, energy, and intelligence scarce a trace of which is to be found in the large Native establishments now maintained in the service of the State. Every person acquainted with our public offices knows well that scarce ten per cent. of the establishment is up to the mark of utility which is desirable, and that, what is wanted is the introduction of the European element to get the business of the Government and of the public carried on with method, energy, and despatch. To see men who could be made to conduce to this end permitted to leave the country for, no one knows or cares where, without any attempt to detain them for their own and for the public benefit, is indeed lamentable; but it is not yet too late, and the Government can and will, if it is wise still catch many of them in the net of a fair offer and a tempting guarantee. We believe that there is an argument, or a sentiment to speak more properly, against employing Europeans in the public offices to the exclusion of Natives, and that it is considered by those who entertain this sentiment, that the Natives have a kind of prescriptive right to the employments in question. This will never do now-a-days. We have, by our enterprise, our development of the resources of country, and the vast public works which would never have existed had we not conquered India created employment and prosperity for millions of its inhabitants, who, without our intervention, would have been plunged in barbarism and obscurity; and, this being the case, the Government has a perfect right to choose the most efficient and useful men it can get to transact the public business, without any regard to country, creed, or race. We say again, it is not too late still to act in this important matter."

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THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"A very interesting ceremony took place at Lahore on Friday, the 9th September, when the prizes awarded by the Juries of the Punjab exhibition of 1864, to successful competitors in the districts of Lahore and Umritsur, were distributed. The place of distribution was the new John Lawrence Hall, in the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden, opposite Government House on the road to Meean Meer; the time half-past six in the morning. Mr. Cooper, C. B., C. S., Officiating Commissioner of Lahore, opened the proceedings by distributing medals (silver) to Sirdar Bhugwan Sing (for furniture, &c.); Raja Hurbuns Sing (for sundries); to Nazir Khair Olla Khan (for silk, &c.); also honorary mention certificates. About seven o'clock Mr. McLeod, Financial Commissioner, President of the Exhibition Committee, entered the room and was received with acclamation. The distribution continued to the Umritsur prize holders, and on the names of Davee Sahaie and Chumba Mull being called, Mr. McLeod addressed the representative of the firm, Lalla Gazur Mull, in highly complimentary terms, informing him that besides Rs. 270 in cash and a silver medal for his very fine silks, one of the three *gold* medals had been awarded to him, an honor which he ought to prize seeing that the first had been bestowed on His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmere and the third had not yet been assigned. Altogether the proceedings seemed to afford much satisfaction to those concerned, and formed the closing scene of the last Act in the Exhibition, that was got up at a very short notice with a spirit worthy the Government of the Punjab. 'As for Mr. Cooper,' says our correspondent, 'he was entirely in his element, and delighted at the opportunity of presiding on such an occasion.' We hope for great things from Mr. Cooper."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*Chamber of Commerce Telegram.*

LONDON, 2ND SEPT.

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| Cotton, Fair Dhollera, at Liverpool | 23¾d. |
| Floating | 23d. |
| Cotton, Market quiet; prices drooping. | |
| Linseed | 69s. 0d. |
| Shirtings, 7 lbs. 40 inch | 17s. 9d. |
| Twist | 0s. 32d. |
| Madapollams | 8s. 3d. |
| Peace movement in America progressing. | |

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

### MADRAS.

21ST SEPT.

Securities, Five and a half, per cent. 9¼ to 9½ premium.
Fives, 3 premium.
Fours, 7¼ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1½d.
Dead weight £1 15s.
Light Freight, £2 10s.
Cotton £1 10s.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.

KURRACHEE, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Coringa* from Bombay arrived.

### BOMBAY.

THE annual meeting of the United Service Institution of Western India will be held this day at Poona at 4 P. M.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and his Council will, it is expected, leave Poona for Bombay about the 10th proximo.

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THERE were about thirty-five candidates for the examination of sub-magistrates, which took place at Ahmedabad during the last week.

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FROM a vernacular paper we learn that Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, arrived from Bombay on the 16th instant.

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THE mails for Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, per steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M.

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IT is stated that by the exertions of Mr. J. B. Peile, Talookdaree Settlement Officer in Guzerat, and several native gentlemen, an English school will shortly be opened at Gogo.

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MUCKOONDASS JAITHULL, who stands charged with the theft of Government Currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,629, has been committed by Mr. Lecke for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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THE report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the new Municipal Bill will be presented at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, at Poona, on Saturday next.

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H. M.'s Steamer *Pleiad*, Lieut Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar, which place she left on the 5th instant. At that date H. M.'s Steamer *Orestes* was lying there.

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TWO Marwarries, named respectively Wuna Preema and Dhera Jogee, have been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. Lecke on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the estimated value of Rs. 394.

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WE understand that a vernacular paper will shortly be started at Bhownuggur, under the patronage of the Raja of this place. It is gratifying to find that some of the native Rajahs now-a-days take a lively interest in the welfare of their subjects.

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AT the meeting of the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were declared qualified in Hindoostanee, according to the Staff Test:—Ensign W. F. Hume, General List, attached to the 11th N. I., Ensign G. J. Coulson, 96th Foot; Ensign A. L. McNair, 106th Foot: and Lieut J. H. Whish, 103rd Foot.

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A PERSIAN merchant proceeded to Poona a few days ago by Railway accompanied by his servant; the former had with him a box containing money and other articles of the value of about Rs. 500, amongst which was a very rare book in the Persian character worth Rs. 99. The servant managed to get clear off with the whole of the property. He has reported the circumstance to the police and offers a reward of Rs. 50 for the capture of the thief.

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THE PARSEE MUTTON COMPANY.—Since this Company has brought butchers from Poona the Mahomedan butchers of this place have shown signs of dissatisfaction, and it is apprehended that there will be a great disturbance one day in the Fort Market. Mr. Dajee Gungaram, one of the most active and intelligent native police officers, and a number of his subordinates daily attend the spot with a view to preserve the public peace.

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THE WEATHER.—We have had but little rain for a week or two, but on Sunday evening about church time a violent storm came down from the north, and heavy rain fell for some time. The 4th Regiment had formed up on parade and gone about three hundred yards on the way to St. Mary's Church, when the rain put them to flight, and they doubled back, and re-treated in tolerable order to their barracks. Rain! Rain!! Rain!!! is the cry the cultivators are making. The crops are suffering much for want of water. The weather the last two days has been very oppressive, although we had copious rain for about fifteen minutes on Sunday evening; and the want of rain is very much felt. The wells in the City and its vicinity are drying up, and if we are not blessed with a heavy downpour, the population will have to suffer in the extreme, for want of water: as it is the water in Sir Jamsetjee's Band is perceptibly lowering every day.—*Poona Observer.*

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A NOTICE of the approaching sale at Messrs. Hunt, Monnet & Co.'s on the 26th instant, and alternate days afterwards, until the whole stock is disposed of for the benefit of the Poona creditors, will be found elsewhere.

Nothing can be more delightful than the way in which the Poona creditors, under the leading of our grand old Principal Sudder Ameen, have maintained their rights triumphantly against the claims of the Bombay creditors and the miserable Gamble. Kumaloodeen to the rescue—Poona—and victory! Down with Gamble!—*Id.*

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THE notorious Succaram Rungaree who committed a robbery of ornaments after administering arsenic in sweetmeat to three women of the town, name Bhagee, Namee, and Luxmee, has been found guilty by Mr. Charles Walter, the acting Session Judge, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.—*Id.*

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THE *Gujerat Friend* states that the other day the Civil and Session Judge of Surat gave out from the Bench an instance of a certain civil practice, which is not uncommon in the Mofussil. A civil suit about disputed inheritance was pending in his Court, which was of very great concern to the parties involved in it. One of them was summoned in his presence, and a somewhat severe lesson was taught him. As the animadversions of the Judge are calculated to prove a very wholesome warning to the people, we feel it our duty to produce them from our memory:—

"After my having decided yesterday evening to leave several objectionable points relating to your case to be settled by a Commission, your son, I have come to know, went to an English lady for the purpose of inducing her to exert her influence with me in your favour. This conduct, I declare, is unworthy of a gentleman, and moreover, perfectly guilty one. I tell you at the same time with a simple warning, inasmuch as the above occurred after I had decided the main points of your case. It is shameful that you, who are acquainted with the principles of Law and this Court, should allow such a thing to occur."

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

*(For the fortnight ending 31st August.)*

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—From the report it appears that the rain fell plentifully throughout the districts during the fortnight under report, and the crops were in a flourishing state. Health of population good and the cattle free from disease.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—It appears that the fall of rain during the fortnight under report was favourable throughout the collectorate. Locusts have appeared and damaged crops to some extent in Sumpgaum and Parusgurh. The sowing of cotton and other rubbee grain had been commenced. With the exception of a slight prevalence of cholera in Budamee and Hoongoon the state of the public health was good. Fever continued in Beedee and the Chundgurh Mahal.

## THE KONKUN COURT OF SESSON AT TANNA.

*(From our own Reporter.)*

*Wednesday, 21st September, 1864.*

(BEFORE R. H. PINHEY, ESQ., C. S.)

### THE ELEPHANTA MURDER.

THE prisoners were named as follows; (1) Lo Affong, (2) Wang Ahloo, (3) Foang Ahsung, (4) Tien Alien, (5) Ching Affoo, (6) Oang Affoo, (7) Koang Ahsi, (8) Chin Alao, (9) Chang Along, (10) Chau Choanghi, (11) Liwa Chang, (12) Chin Ahyo, (13) Chang Assye, (14) Chang Akoang, and (15) Long Ayoo.

They were arraigned on a charge of wilful murder, of one Chow Affoo, and in another count of aiding and abetting.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Hore, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Hayllar.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused Nos. 2 to 15 are charged with the murder of, and with abetment of the murder of a fellow countryman, a Chinaman, named Chow Affoo, on the Island of Elephanta, on Wednesday the 17th day of August last. All the accused plead "not guilty."

The determination of the merits of this case will best be arrived at by a consideration of the two following questions:—

Firstly.—Was Chow Affoo murdered?

Secondly.—If so, did any, and if so, which of the accused murder Chow Affoo?

The first of these questions will be best answered by a consideration of the facts proved in the order in which they are proved to have occurred. An answer to the second question will depend on the amount and value of the evidence on the record as to the identity of each accused.

First then, was Chow Affoo murdered? I have no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative. Indeed the counsel for the defence scarcely attempted to urge that the murder of Chow Affoo was not proved, and one of the witnesses for the defence Al Lim stated on cross-examination that "Chow Affoo was killed by Chinamen, because Chow Affoo wanted to keep to himself the monopoly of provisioning Elephanta."

The following circumstances are proved in connection with the death of Chow Affoo:—

The witnesses Nos. 2, 3, and 5 for the prosecution, and No. 26 for the defence, depose that the deceased was taken to the interpreter's bungalow, that is a room in the barrack occupied by the interpreters, by the accused No. 5 Ching Affoo. The witness Chin Akeem, the interpreter of No. 2 gang, said: "I knew a man named Chow Affoo. I saw him at Elephanta on the 17th August. He came to my house on that day. He was brought to the house by Ching Affoo, (No. 5.) It was 2 o'clock. At the time there were in the room with me, and Chow Afoo, and accused No. 5 between 20 and 30 men." The witness Wong Ah Yong, also an interpreter of No. 1 gang, said: "I knew Chow Affoo. He was of Bombay and used to bring articles of food to the Chinamen at Elephanta. I saw him at Elephanta on the 17th August last. The Chinamen all had feast and Chow Affoo came to sell fish, rice, and other things. On the day of the row accused No. 5 called Chow Affoo to his house. I saw Chow Affoo go to No. 5's house" The witness Wong Achin, one of the coolies of No. 1 gang, said: "I knew Chow Affoo and accused No. 5. On the 17th August I saw Chow Affoo at the house of No. 5. It was about 2 o'clock. I was in the house. Chow Affoo was in my bungalow, when No. 5 fetched him." The witness Wong Apo, one of the witnesses for the defence, and a cook of No. 1 gang, said: "I know the day that there was a row at No. 5's bungalow. I was present from 8 o'clock. I stayed till night. I remember a row occurring. No. 5 called Chow Affoo to take tea. No. 5 gave tea to Chow Affoo."

After Chow Affoo got to the interpreter's bungalow, it appears that some conversation passed between Chow Affoo and some of the Chinamen regarding a monopoly which Chow Affoo desired to have or to continue of provisioning the Chinese coolies at Elephanta, that this monopoly was particularly obnoxious to the Chinamen, and that the conversation regarding it terminated in a murderous attack upon Chow Affoo. This set of facts, that is the cause of the attack upon Chow Affoo, was not very clearly brought out in the evidence for the prosecution. Indeed the rule against putting leading questions, and the extreme difficulty of putting any questions at all through two interpreters to the Chinese witnesses for the prosecution, the only witnesses to the commencement of the attack on Chow Affoo, rendered it impossible to elicit from them a statement of the exact conversation which preceded the attack. The only answers that could be confidently taken as correct were those which contained short statements of fact, or short sentences and words. All doubt, however, as to the real cause of the attack [illegible] up by two of the witnesses [illegible] 27. The witness Wong Apo said [illegible] to Chow Affoo 300 men came to [illegible] house. No. 5 and Chow Affoo then talked about the trade, the boys [illegible] ing and selling. Chow Affoo then said, 'Don't let any one but me trade on the island.' Hearing this the 300 men came to beat Chow Affoo.' The witness No. 27 Ah Chin [illegible] more distinctly still on this point, for his first answer on cross-examination was, 'That day Chow Affoo was killed by Chinamen, because Chow Affoo wanted to keep to himself the monopoly of provisioning Elephanta.' The evidence of these two witnesses explains the statements of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, regarding the supposed cause of the attack on Chow Affoo—for example, the statement of witness Wong Achin who said, "Chow Affoo used to bring fish, rice, &c. to the island. No. 5 told Chow Affoo not to bring any more fish, rice, &c. to the island, because he took away all No. 5's profits, as No. 5 traded also. This was said by Chow Affoo on that day in the house of No. 5. Chow Affoo made no answer. There was no more talk. Chow Affoo was then beaten." And the statements of the European witnesses, Smith and Gabler, who deposed that after the attack on Chow Affoo, and when Chow Affoo was lying outside the bungalow, the accused Ching Affoo, when told to get some water to wash Chow Affoo's wounds, exclaimed that all the men wanted Chow Affoo to die because (in pigeon English as it is called) "he make plenty humbug in Bombay, he make plenty humbug here."

Having thus determined from the evidence the cause of the attack upon Chow Affoo, it becomes necessary to consider the evidence regarding the manner in which the attack was commenced. The only evidence on this point is that of Chinamen, and as each of these witnesses had to be examined through two interpreters, an element of confusion was introduced into the case, which makes their recorded depositions appear somewhat inconsistent; but as I have not the least suspicion that any of these witnesses deliberately gave a false answer to any question which was put to them and which they understood, I think it quite possible to gather from their statements a perfectly correct idea of what really occurred in their presence. The Chinese witnesses to the commencement of the attack are Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The witness Chin Akeem said that Chow Affoo was struck on the head with a hammer by accused Foang Ahsung: but although he said that many other men assaulted Chow Affoo, he did not pretend to identify any of Chow Affoo's other assailants except the one he has all along sworn to. This witness was examined at some length: but his evidence on this point was not shaken. On the contrary he went on to say: "The blow was severe, and made blood flow over Chow Affoo's body." This witness also saw Chow Affoo get under the table. The witness Wong Ahyong said that he saw the accused Foang Ahsung strike Chow Affoo with a hammer, and accused Ching Affoo throw a glass bottle at Chow Affoo and hit him on the head, and accused Tien Alien hit Chow Affoo with a stick and also that Chow Affoo after being struck got under the table. This witness was also cross-examined at some length: but his statement regarding the assault by the three accused first mentioned was not shaken, nor did he seem desirous of exaggerating or pretending to say more than he actually saw. Either in consequence of defective interpretation, or in consequence of his not properly understanding the questions put to him, some confusion appeared on the record of his evidence as to when and where he saw the accused Koang Ahsi strike Chow Affoo. I put a question to him at the end of his examination which elicited an answer that he saw accused Koang Ahsi strike Chow Affoo in the bungalow with a hammer; but as the witness did not on this occasion go up and touch the accused that was mentioned, as he was made to do when examined by counsel, I do not feel perfectly satisfied of the correctness of this part of his answer. The witness Long Akhyong deposed to having seen accused Ching Affoo strike Chow Affoo with a black bottle which he had in his hand, and accused Foang Ahsung strike Chow Affoo on the head with a hammer a severe blow, and that Chow Affoo then got under the table. This witness's testimony was not shaken by cross-examination. The witness Wong Ah Chin deposed that he saw the attack commenced, after the accused Ching Affoo had told Chow Affoo not to bring any more provisions to the Island, by the accused Foang Ahsung striking Chow Affoo on the head with a hammer that the accused Koang Ahsi then struck Chow Affoo with his hand, as also did the accused Wong Ahloo. This witness was cross-examined on his deposition before the committing magistrate, but I do not consider that his cross-examination when taken into consideration together with his re-examination materially damaged his credibility. All that resulted from his cross-examination and re-examination was, that whereas when examined in chief he mentioned only three of the accused as having assaulted Chow Affoo, when leading questions were put to him and he was reminded of what he had said before Mr. Bell, he at once and without any appearance of surprise stated that accused Nos. 4, 5, 8 and 9 had joined in the assault, Tien Alien using a stone, Ching Affoo a black bottle, and Chin Alo and Chang Along their hands, while Oang Affoo Fo and Chau [illegible] talo!" (beat beat!) The witness [illegible] to Chow Affoo being assaulted [illegible] accused Wang Aloo, with a stone [illegible] Ahoung with a hammer, and by ac[illegible] a piece of wood, and also that C[illegible] the table. All that was elicited [illegible] cross-examination was, that he was not certain whether accused Tien Alien struck Chow Affoo with a stick, or with a stone. The witness Ching Affoo deposed to having seen Chow Affoo assaulted in the bungalow by the accused (No. 5) Ching Affoo, with a black bottle, by the accused Foang Ahsung with a hammer on the head, and by the accused Tien Alien with a piece of wood, and to having seen Chow Affoo get under the table. On cross-examination this witness added that in the bungalow the accused (No. 5) Ching Affoo called out "talo, talo" (beat, beat), and "tasi" (kill), and that Chow Affoo was covered with blood. Great confusion is apparent in the deposition of this witness as to whether he saw the attack on Chow Affoo from the door or from the window: but seeing that he in no other way contradicted himself, that the facts of which he speaks agree exactly with what is described by the previous five witnesses, that the door and window are only four feet apart, and that the lengthened cross-examination to which he was subjected would have puzzled a witness speaking the English language, I am not prepared to doubt the truth of the facts to which he deposed as to the manner in which Chow Affoo was assaulted in the bungalow.

While Chow Affoo was lying wounded under the table, four of the European witnesses (Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12) came to the scene of action, and the evidence as to what next took place becomes at once more voluminous and more certain. The witness Richard Smith, an overseer at Elephanta, said that he went to the interpreter's bungalow to turn out the men to work, he found a row going on in that bungalow. "There were a good many, about 100, Chinese inside and outside the bungalow, mostly inside. I tried to get in and with great difficulty succeeded in getting in. I saw No. 5 standing on the table, addressing the Chinamen in his own language in a very excited manner, making many gesticulations and throwing about his arms. I did not understand what he said. I spoke to him. I tried to find out the cause of the row. I found out that they were beating some one: but I did not see whom After half an hour I got to speak to No. 5. I could not get up to him for the purpose before. I asked him what the row was about, and told him to turn the men out to work. His reply was, "all men no want to work to-day." I said plenty to him, which I forget: but in the end he did not turn the men out, and he told me to "wailo, wailo" (which means "go go"). I did so, because several Chinamen made me understand that if I did not, my life would be in danger. Soon after, about a quarter of an hour after, leaving the bungalow, that is at 3-15, my attention was again drawn to the bungalow. I saw a large circle of Chinamen outside the bungalow. I got into the circle and saw a man whom I knew lying on a sheet of corrugated iron, bleeding profusely about the head. I believe the man was called Chow Affoo. I had often seen him on the island and had spoken to him that day at midday. When he was lying on the iron, and I first saw him, he seemed quite insensible: seeing this, I left the circle, and called for No. 5. I told him to take the man to the hospital, or bring some water to wash the blood from him. No. 5 in reply asked me whether the man would live. This was not the first time. The first time I spoke to No. 5, he gave me no answer. He did nothing to comply with my orders. The doctor Braganza had come up and was leading the wounded man away, when I next went into the circle. This was just outside the inspector's bungalow—as the doctor was taking the man to the hospital. I again spoke to No. 5 saying it was a very serious case, and if he did not mind, he would get hung for it. It was before the doctor came that No 5 asked me whether the man would live. I said he was sure to live if he (No. 5) would send for the doctor and bring water to wash him. No. 5 replied "I no want that man to live: all piecey man no want that man to live: he make plenty humbug." Then he added, "all men want to make kill that man, No. 1 gang, No. 2 gang, No. 3 gang." After this the wounded man was taken towards the hospital. The conversation with No. 5 took place while the doctor was looking at the wounded man. This portion of Mr. Smith's evidence describes what took place, or at least nearly all that took place, between Chow Affoo getting under the table in the interpreter's bungalow and his being led away by his friends and the doctor towards the hospital. Mr. Smith's evidence was in no way shaken by cross-examination. The witness Robert M'Connell deposed merely to having seen a disturbance at the bungalow of the accused Ching Affoo, and that Wang Aloo and Ching Affoo were shouting at the time, as were many others. The evidence of witness Henry Gabler was almost identical with that part of Mr. Smith's evidence which I have just quoted. Mr. Gabler further states that he wanted to look under the table in the interpreter's bungalow, and was prevented from doing so by Ching Affoo, that when he had got about 75 yards from the interpreter's bungalow he saw a man (proved by other evidence to be Chow Affoo) dragged by his hands and tail out of the bungalow by three men, two of whom were the accused Foang Ahsung and Chang Assye, and that on going up to the man as he lay on a piece of corrugated iron outside the interpreter's bungalow he found that he was "cut under each eye, on the side of the throat, on the left side of the head, and had an indented blow on the top of his head, such as would be made by a blunt instrument, like a stone or hammer. He was rolling about in his blood. He put up his hand to his head and rubbed off the clotted blood, and as he did so more blood flowed. Mr. Gabler also related the conversation that passed between Mr. Smith and Ching Affoo in almost the same words as those, used by Mr. Smith in his evidence. It is not to be expected that two honest men would relate a conversation in exactly the same words, and the conversation as stated by Mr. Smith and the conversation as stated by Mr. Gabler is identical in its meaning and force. Cross-examination in no way shook Mr. Gabler's testimony. The evidence of witness Frederick Owen Andres is similar to that portion of Mr. Smith's evidence which I have quoted above. Mr. Andres also stated that while the accused Ching Affoo was standing on the table in the interpreter's bungalow he answered in reply to a question by the witness as to what was the matter, "We no likes him—we kill." The amount of other evidence in the case as to what the accused Ching Affoo did and said renders it unimportant whether this statement of his in the interpreter's bungalow is correct or not. It should, however, be remarked with reference to it, that while Mr. Andres said that [illegible] Smith M'Connell and Gabler [illegible] words were used by the accused Ching Affoo, these witnesses did not depose to these words having been used. It is of course quite possible that amidst the noise and confusion that was going on in the bungalow at the time, the answer of Ching Affoo reached the ears of only Andres by whom the accused was questioned. The doctor, John Braganza, was examined and deposed to having led the wounded man, with the assistance of three of his friends, from the place where he was lying outside the bungalow towards the hospital, and to hearing accused No. 5, when told by Mr. Smith to fetch water, say, "we can do: all men want to kill him." I do not, however, think the testimony of this witness worth much, except so far as it is clearly corroborated by the evidence of other witnesses, for he was a very nervous witness and appeared to have but a limited knowledge of the English language. The impression left upon my mind by his language and demeanour before the Court is, that being in the midst of an excited and angry crowd of Chinamen, he was in such a state of abject terror that he lost the use of his faculties and entertained but one idea, viz., that it was advisable for him to get out of the scrimmage as fast as possible. He admitted that he did not even examine the wounds of the man, although he found him lying covered with blood. The three Manilla witnesses, Nos. 15, 16 and 17, do not depose to anything that occurred before the doctor took Chow Affoo away from outside the interpreter's bungalow towards the hospital. I have considered the evidence of the European witnesses first as to what occurred up to the time of Chow Affoo being led away by the doctor, because their evidence was most intelligible to the Court, and because they appeared to be particularly accurate and cautious witnesses. I now proceed to consider the evidence of the Chinese witnesses as far as it relates to the same part of the history of this case. The witness Chin Akeem said: "I saw Lewa Chang pull Chow Affoo from under the table" But this witness does not appear to have gone outside the interpreter's bungalow, or to have seen what took place outside. The witness Wong Ahyong deposed: "Chow Affoo was pulled out from under the table by No. 11, by his pig tail, and No. 11 then struck him with a log of firewood." Now, Mr. Gabler said that Chow Affoo was dragged out of the bungalow by three men, of whom two were the accused Foang Ahsung and Chang Assye. I therefore arrive at the conclusion that the third man whom Mr. Gabler did not recognize was the accused Liwa Chang, and that after he had dragged Chow Affoo from under the table the other two (Nos. 3 and 13) helped him to drag Chow Affoo out of the bungalow. The witness Wong Ahyong went on to say, "Nos. 2 and 7 then threw stones at Chow Affoo and hit him;" but from what this witness said afterwards it is evident to me that this part of his deposition referred not to what happened just outside the bungalow but to what happened afterwards at the Bunnya's Stores. The same witness went on to say, "After Chow Affoo had been dragged out of the bungalow No. 9 hit Chow Affoo on the ribs with a stone. After Chow Affoo had been dragged out of the bungalow more than 20 men struck him: but I cannot say who they were." Stress was laid on this statement by the counsel for the defence, because it contradicts the evidence of Mr. Gabler, who said that he did not see Chow Affoo struck outside the bungalow: but it must be remembered that Mr. Gabler was at this time 75 yards off. It is therefore quite possible that the witness Wong Ahyong may have seen what he says he did see, and yet that Mr. Gabler at a distance of 75 yards did not see it. Again if this portion of the evidence of the witness Wong Ahyong were not true, I think that having once determined to say what was false, he would hardly have refrained from saying that he identified others of the accused besides No. 9. The witness Long Akhyong merely said, "After Chow Affoo got under the table, I then went outside. Outside I saw Chow Affoo brought out of the bungalow: many men then beat Chow Af[illegible] with sticks and stones: of those who beat [illegible] I identify No. 2 as having struck Chow Affoo [illegible] No. 11 with a stick, and No. 14 with a sto[illegible] threw. I was then afraid and ran away." Wong Achin said that he saw "No. 11 drag[illegible] from under the table and out of the bungalo[illegible] him with a stick." And further on he said: "[illegible] Affoo was dragged out of the bungalow [illegible] struck Chow Affoo with sticks, stones, an[illegible] wood: but I did not identify any, except [illegible] mentioned of the accused. A European overseer then came up and I helped to try and take Chow Affoo to the hospital. Chow Affoo was much hurt and bled a good deal." The witness Yong Kong stated: "No 11 pulled Chow Affoo from under the table." The witness Ching Affoo stated: "No. 11 pulled Chow Affoo from under the table and out of the bungalow. No. 2 struck him with a stone, and No. 7 also struck him with a stone. I saw some Chinamen try and take Chow Affoo to the hospital: but No. 7 prevented us from doing so. I was one of the men that tried to take Chow Affoo to the hospital."

The next facts proved by the evidence for the prosecution are that, as Chow Affoo was being taken towards the hospital by the doctor and three of his friends, he was taken out of the hands of his friends, that he was then stoned, that he crawled into a sort of shed, called the old Bunnya's Stores, and tried to cover [illegible] matting of [illegible] portion of the [illegible] were made; and that he was there [illegible]. The witness Wong Ahyong said; [illegible] Chow Affoo to the hospital men [illegible] not to take him, and "talo, talo." [illegible] kill him, "tasi." When No. 5 called [illegible] carried Chow Affoo about 25 yards as far as the old Bunnya's Stores." (It should be here remarked, parenthetically, as the witnesses differ considerably as to the distance between the interpreter's bungalow and the old Bunnya's Stores, that the distance, according to the plan recorded in this case by consent is 200 or 225 yards). The witness went on to say: "Then every one stoned Chow Affoo; at this time Chow Affoo could just stand. Nos. 2 and 7 then struck Chow Affoo on the head with stones and knocked out his brains. I did not identify any of the others who threw the stones: but many stones were thrown. I was prevented taking Chow Affoo to the hospital; by whom I cannot say. Besides the two accused Nos. 2 and 7 who threw stones outside the old Bunnya's Stores I did not identify any one else. I then saw Chow Affoo lying dead outside the old Bunnya's Stores. When Chow Affoo was dead they tied his hands together, and his feet, and passing a bamboo through them and tying on his pig-tail to the bamboo they took the body to bury it." Further on the same witness deposed: "The pieces of date matting before the Court were found at the Bunnya's Stores. They were part of the roof of the Bunnya's Store house. Chow Affoo tried to cover his head with the roofing when he was being beaten. The matting before the Court is stained with blood." The only doubt thrown on his evidence by cross-examination was, that when cross-examined he admitted that he had not mentioned having heard the accused (No. 5) Ching Affoo call out "talo, talo," and "tasi" when he was examined by the committing magistrate; but he also stated that he was only two fathoms from the accused when he raised this cry. If this statement, regarding the accused (No. 5) Ching Affoo, depended on the evidence of this witness only, it might perhaps be considered doubtful: but there are many other witnesses who depose to the same fact. On re-examination this witness stated: "I have said that Chow Affoo's brains were knocked out, that is, I saw blood and white stuff protruding from his head. His leg then quivered, and then became motionless. When he was struck he groaned: but he uttered no sound after he was strung on the bamboo. I have no doubt of his being dead at the time." The witness No. 5 Wang Achin was not present when Chow Affoo was stoned inside the old Bunnya's Stores: but he said that when he and his friends were taking Chow Affoo to the hospital, and had got as far as the Bunnya's Stores, "some one shoved me away and prevented my taking Chow Affoo to the hospital. Of those who thus kept Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, pushing me aside, I identify only accused No. 7. Then No. 7 threw a stone at Chow Affoo and hit him. I did not wait to see other stones thrown, but went away." The witness No. 6 Yong Kong deposed: "No. 7 prevented us taking Chow Affoo to the hospital, and struck Chow Affoo. He shoved us away when we were taking away Chow Affoo to hide him. This happened near the Bunnya's Stores. Chow Affoo crawled to the Bunnya's Stores on his hands and knees. At the Bunnya's Stores many men struck Chow Affoo with stones, but I cannot say who they were as my eyes were filled with tears. I saw Chow Affoo die in the Bunnya's Stores. I saw his dead body lying there." On cross-examination this witness added: "I told Mr. Bell that Nos. 2 and 4 threw the last stones. I say the same now as I said then." The witness No. 7 Ching Affoo deposed that "No. 7 prevented us from taking Chow Affoo to the hospital. At the Bunnya's Stores I saw Nos. 2 and 7 throw stones and hit Chow Affoo as he sat on the ground. Each of them had stones in his hands. After he was hit by that one stone, Chow Affoo died. By that one stone I mean the big stone that was thrown at him. It was like the big stone before the Court. Chow Affoo was a little man. I saw the dead body carried away: but I don't know where it was carried. I saw all the accused at the Bunnya's Stores during the row. They were standing crying 'talo, talo.' Nos. 1, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 all called out 'talo, talo.'" This part of the evidence of this witness was not shaken by cross-examination. On the contrary it came out in the course of cross-examination, that the last stone which killed Chow Affoo was thrown by the accused Wang Ahloo, and that witness was at the time about six yards off. This ends the Chinese evidence, as to what occurred at the old Bunnya's Stores. The next witness on the record is Vinayek Vishnoo Dange, the sheristedar of the Superintendent of the Tanna Police, and as his evidence refers entirely to appearances at the old Bunnya's Stores, within 48 hours of the time that the assault upon Chow Affoo, described by the Chinese witnesses, occurred, it may be conveniently noticed here. He said that he examined the old Bunnya's Stores on the 19th August last: "at the old Bunnya's Stores I found some stones, matting and cloth. There were on the stones, the matting, and the cloth, marks of blood. These before the Court are a portion of those that I saw there. The ground of the Bunya's Store was covered with torn matting and stones and had holes in it, and showed marks of a struggle. The wall that separated the scene of the struggle from the outside was of date mats and one side of the matting was smashed. The ground was marked with holes and footsteps, and marks as if a man had fallen there. There are marks of blood on the stones before the Court. There were ten or twelve stones in the same place which were bloody, and there was a hole in them full of clotted blood, which I took up with paper." As this witness saw the stones, matting, and cloth, before the Court, so soon after the struggle, there can, I imagine, be no doubt that his assertion that these things were stained with blood is perfectly correct. After a time it becomes difficult, if not impossible, for any one but a chemical analyzer to say confidently that any stains are the stains of blood: but when the stains are fresh a person of ordinary intelligence would certainly be able to say whether they were blood-stains or not. In this case some of the blood in the Bunnya's Stores had not even dried up: for the witness says, that he took up some of it with paper. It should also be noticed here, that the blood-stained cloth before the Court is sworn to by two of the Chinese witnesses Wong Alyong and Wong Achin, who were leading Chow Affoo to the hospital, as part of the jacket worn by Chow Affoo at the time. All the rest of the witnesses for the prosecution, the Europeans, the Indo-Britons, and the Manilla men, depose in very similar terms, as to what occurred at the Bunnya's Stores. The witness Richard Smith said "while the wounded man was being taken to the hospital, there was a shout from the bungalows and a rush to [illegible] and a cry of "cha, cha," or "ta, ta," (beat, beat,) The Chinamen, about 80, rushed down from the bungalows [illegible] ta, ta." I was following the wounded [illegible] was called out to "wailo, wailo by the men [illegible] were coming armed with sticks and stones. I [illegible] gesticulations with my arms and called out "wailo man," ("stop, stop," or "slow, slow.") They did not stop. Of the men who so rushed down upon us, I identify No, 6, he was armed with a stone, which he was whirling about. No. 6 told me to "wailo." I did not at that time identify any one else. I then went off to the European lines to the left when I was told to "wailo." We had not got quite so far as the old Bunnya's Stores. At the corner of the European lines I met No. 5. I told him to stop those people for God's sake or they would get hung. He replied that he did not: care all men kill. The exact words, as I recollect were, "all piecey man kill: not one man, but No. 1, 2, and 3 gang." I spoke to No. 5 at the corner of the European lines for about five minutes. When I finished talking to him, No. 5 went towards the old Bunnya's Stores, which is different from the Bunnya's Stores. I did not follow No. 5 for a few minutes. When I got near the old Bunnya's store, No. 6 with a stone aimed at me, and told me to go away. A lot of men turned round at me with stones, so I again went off to the left. I again went to the Bunnya's Stores and saw No. 6 throw a stone, the size of one of the small ones before the Court, at a human body lying in the old Bunnya's Stores. The stone I saw struck the body. Of the accused I cannot identify any others as having stoned the body: I did not go near enough to see whether there was life in the body. I returned to the European lines. There I saw an overseer, Henry Gabler. While I was speaking to Gabler No. 5 came up and said "suppose any man bring summons here, we make 'Pong, Pong' for him: not one piecey man, but all piecey man." I understand "Pong, Pong," to mean resistance, because it is the way in which they use the word." Mr. Smith's testimony was not in any way shaken by cross-examination. The next witness Robert M'Connell does not appear to have seen Chow Affoo taken out of the hands of his friends and the doctor, but he said, "I afterwards went to the Bunnya's Stores: there I saw several men strike a Chinaman who was lying on his face inside the Bunnya's Stores. I went to within four or five yards. I could see his head on the cadjan being pulled down. It was pulled down while I was standing there. The back part of the head was broken in and blood flowing from it. He was alive and groaning heavily. I saw two men throw big stones, like the big one before the Court, on his head and stone it in. The two men were Nos. 2 and 12. I say the head was stoned in because I saw white and blood come out of his brains. He then ceased moaning. I am positive he was dead. A man in that state could not be alive. No. 12 then told me to 'wailo' which means 'go.' So I went a little distance." This witness also said "Besides Nos. 2 and 12, I identify of the accused No. 3. No. 3 pulled down the matting at the old Bunnya's Stores." On cross-examination the above evidence was not shaken, but it was elicited that several stones were thrown after the big one before the Court: but the witness did not see whether they hit the body. The witness Henry Gabler described what took place at the Bunnya's Stores, in terms similar to those used by Mr. Smith. This Mr. Gabler impressed me with the opinion that he was the best witness called for the prosecution. He was very careful in making any statements, and appeared to me to have had his wits about him more than any one else during the attack upon Chow Affoo. He swore that the accused Wong Ahloo gave the cr[illegible] which led to about a hundred Chinamen, among [illegible] was the accused Ching Affoo [illegible] friends and the doc[illegible] Affoo to th[illegible] accused [illegible] Affoo at [illegible] Affoo be[illegible] [illegible]

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of what occurred at the Bunnya's Stores, for they are Manilla men, who spoke very broken English, while, however, I think that these men possessed only a limited power of describing a troubled scene in the English language, I do not wish to be understood as in any way impeaching their testimony as to the identity of any of the accused: for the Manilla men evidently knew them personally very well, and touched each of the accused in the dock as they mentioned him.

The rest of the evidence for the prosecution goes to show that after Chow Affoo was killed at the Bunnya's Stores, his body was tied to a bamboo and taken away (not to the Chinese burial-ground) and buried, and that his body was afterwards removed from its first resting-place, and taken nobody knows where. It is unnecessary, however, for me to quote the statements of the several witnesses as to these facts; for they are only facts confirmatory of the death of Chow Affoo, and that Chow Affoo really died, there cannot, I conceive, be a shadow of doubt.

The conclusion then at which I arrive from the evidence, which I have considered in detail above, is that Chow Affoo was murdered by some of the accused; that his murder was made up of a series of acts, extending over the period of time which elapsed between his being first struck in the interpreter's bungalow, and his breathing his last at the Bunnya's Stores, these acts being only interrupted by the entrance of the Europeans into the interpreter's bungalow, the return of the Europeans to the bungalow while Chow Affoo was lying outside and by the attempt of the doctor and his friends to take Chow Affoo to the hospital; and that whichever of the accused raised either his hand or his voice against Chow Affoo from the beginning of the attack upon him up to the time of his death must be held to be guilty of murder (Section 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

It only therefore remains for me to determine the identity of each of the accused to determine which of the accused is proved to have taken a part in the murdering of Chow Affoo. In order to do this as clearly as possible, I shall consider the evidence of each of the accused separately.

The identity of the accused Wang Ahloo is most clearly established. Even the counsel for the defence found it impossible to struggle against the evidence, as far as this man is concerned. The witness Wong Ahyong, one of the men who tried to take Chow Affoo to the hospital, identified Wang Ahloo as one of the men who struck Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores and knocked out his brains. The witness Long Akhyong swore to accused Wang Ahloo having struck Chow Affoo with a stone outside the interpreter's bungalow. The witness Wong Achin when cross-examined swore that he saw Wang Ahloo strike Chow Affoo with his hands in the bungalow, and with a stone outside. The witness Yong Kong swore that Wang Ahloo struck Chow Affoo with a stone outside the interpreter's bungalow; and when cross-examined he said, that Wang Ahloo was one of the two men who threw the last stone at Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores. The witness Ching Affoo said, he saw Wang Ahloo strike Chow Affoo with a stone outside the interpreter's bungalow, and again at the Bunnya's Stores, and also threw the last stone that killed Chow Affoo. All the Chinese witnesses, therefore, except one, prove that Wang Ahloo took an important part in the murder of Chow Affoo. Against this man the European evidence is very strong. Robert M'Connell swore that No. 2 threw a big stone at Chow Affoo and stone in his head, causing "white and blood to come out of his brains." The witnesses Henry Gabler and Frederick Owen Andres swore to accused Wang Ahloo shouting "cha, cha," a shout which was followed by the Chinamen rushing after Chow Affoo and taking him away from his friends and the doctor when the latter were taking Chow Affoo to the hospital. The witness Josiah Abraham swore that Wang Ahloo at the Bunnya's Stores threw the last stone—a stone the size of the large one before the Court. Witness Gregorio Romares swore that Wang Ahloo stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores: but as this witness did not mention the name of accused (Nos. 2) before the committing Magistrate, his statement regarding accused No. 2 in the Court of Session is of course open to doubt. If, however, the evidence of this witness regarding the accused No. 2 were removed from the record, there would still remain ample evidence of the identity of this man as one of the murderers of Chow Affoo. The witness Francisco Rozario swore that accused Wang Ahloo was one of the men who shoved the doctor away, knocked Chow Affoo down and stoned him. The witness George St. Antonio also identified accused Ahloo Wang as one of the men who stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, and cross-examination only increased the value of his evidence, for it came out on cross-examination that he worked with accused No. 2 daily. I am therefore of opinion that Wang Ahloo must be convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Against the accused Foang Ahsung also the evidence is very strong. All the six Chinese witnesses for the prosecution swore that accused No. 3 struck Chow Affoo (what appears to have been the first blow) with a hammer on the head in the interpreter's bungalow. It must be admitted that the statement of these six witnesses are not altogether consistent: but still I do not think there is any reason for believing that any one of them made any wilfully false statement. The difficulty of interpreting the questions put to them and their answers through two Chinese dialects was very great: but still I cannot refuse to believe that their simple statement as to Foang Ahsung having struck Chow Affoo on the head with a hammer is true. Mr. M'Connell identified Foang Ahsung as the man who pulled away the matting behind which Chow Affoo tried to hide in the Bunnya's Stores. Mr. Gabler swore to Foang Ahsung as one of the three men who dragged Chow Affoo out of the interpreter's bungalow. The witness Josiah Abraham identified Foang Ahsung as one of the men who threw stones at [illegible] Affoo in the Bunnya's Stores. The witness Fran[illegible] Rozario swore positively that he distinctly saw Fo[illegible] Ahsung stone Chow Affoo in the Bunnya's Stores, that he himself (the witness was standing in [illegible] Bunnya's Stores at the time. I am therefore of opinion that Foang Ahsung must be convicted of [illegible]der, and sentenced to death.

Against the accused Tien Alien the evidence is less in quantity, and more vague. There is, however, in my opinion evidence sufficient for his conviction. The witness Wong Ahyong swore that Tien Alien struck Chow Affoo with a stick, and the three Chinese witnesses Wong Achin, Long Hong and Chin Affoo also swore that accused No. 4 struck Chow Affoo with a piece of wood or a stone in the interpreter's bungalow: but as their evidence was rather confused on this point I do not wish to lay any stress on it. On cross-examination witness Yong Kong said, that accused No. 4 was one of the two who threw the last stones; but as his answer was elicited by a leading question, which suggested it, I should not wish to lay any great stress on it. The evidence, however, of the witness Josiah Abraham is in my opinion sufficient for the conviction of accused No. 4; for Mr. Abraham was one of the best witnesses in the case, and he swore positively that accused No. 4, Tien Alien, stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores. I am therefore of opinion that Tien Alien must be convicted of murder; but that a sentence of transportation may be passed against him.

Against the accused Ching Affoo the evidence is very strong indeed, stronger perhaps than against any of the others, nearly every witness of the prosecution speak of him as taking an active part in the murder of Chow Affoo, and I think the counsel for the prosecution was quite justified in calling him the ringleader, the head and front of the attack upon Chow Affoo. The witness Chin Akeem, deposed that accused Ching Affoo stood on the table calling out "talo, talo." The witness Wong Ahyong, Long Akhyong, Wong Achin, and Ching Affoo, all deposed to accused Ching Affoo striking Chow Affoo in the interpreter's bungalow with a bottle, and the witness Wong Ahyong also swore that accused No. 5, while Chow Affoo was being taken towards the hospital, shouted "tasi," which means "kill." But stronger and more conclusive than the evidence of the Chinese witnesses, is the evidence of the three Europeans, Smith, Gabler, and Andres who went to the interpreter's bungalow and found Ching Affoo standing on the table under which Chow Affoo had taken refuge, addressing the assembled Chinamen in an excited manner and who also heard those conversations with Ching Affoo, in which he gave utterance to the most murderous intentions. Mr. Gabler said, that Ching Affoo was one of those who took Chow Affoo from his friends, when they were taking Chow Affoo to the hospital, but I doubt the correctness of this statement. I think the statement of Mr. Andres more correct, viz. that it was in consequence of something that Ching Affoo said that others of the accused took Chow Affoo from his friends on the road to the hospital. Mr. Gabler further said, that when Chow Affoo was being stoned at the old Bunnya's Stores, Ching Affoo shouted, and the more he shouted the more stones were thrown. Mr. Abraham and the two Manilla men Gregoria Romares and Francisco Rozario swore to having heard Ching Affoo call "talo, talo," while Chow Affoo was being stoned at the Bunnya's Stores, and although these witnesses do not agree as to the exact spot at which Ching Affoo was standing I think they deposed truly as to what he said. I am therefore of opinion that Ching Affoo must be committed of murder and being the ringleader must be sentenced to death.

As to the identity of the accused Oang Affoo there is the evidence of only three witnesses, but then one of those witnesses is a European. When examined in chief the witness Wong Achin did not mention the name of accused No. 6, but on re-examination he said of him, that he called out "talo, talo" in the interpreter's bungalow. The witness Ching Affoo said, that accused No. 6 called out "talo, talo"; both of these witnesses may have said what was perfectly [illegible] their evidence does not convince me. The [illegible] of the third witness Mr. Smith, however, is most [illegible]tory and conclusive. Mr. Smith said, distinctly, that accused No. 6 was one of the crowd who rushed [illegible] recover possession of the person of Chow Affoo. Accused No. 6 told Mr. Smith. Afterwards when Mr. Smith returned to the Bunnya's Stores accused No. 6 threatened him with a stone. Mr. Smith therefore had good reason for identifying him and recollecting him. Mr. Smith further saw accused throw a stone and hit Chow Affoo as he [illegible] the Bunnya's Stores. The counsel for the defence when addressing the Court for this accused person said, that Mr. Smith only deposed to his throwing a stone at the body, and not to his hitting the body. This assertion, however, on reference to Mr. Smith's deposition shows to be incorrect. Not that the point is material, for it would not affect the guilt of the accused if acting in concert with others he threw a stone and did his best to hit Chow Affoo, whether he actually hit Chow Affoo or not, I am of opinion that Oang Affoo must be convicted of murder, and that he should receive sentence of transportation.

Against the accused Koang Ahsi the evidence is very strong indeed. The witness Mr. Gabler identified him as one of the men who stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, as also did the witness Mr. Abraham, who also stated that he was one of the men who took Chow Affoo away from his friends and the doctor when the latter were taking Chow Affoo to the hospital. Mr. Abraham appears, moreover, to have had special reason for remembering the accused No. 7, for he says that he had an altercation with him and prevented him from picking up a second stone. Four of the Chinese witnesses also swore to accused No. 7 having joined in the murder of Chow Affoo. The witnesses Wong Ahyong, Wong Achin, Yong Kong and Ching Affoo all swore that accused No. 7 was one of the men who prevented them taking Chow Affoo to the hospital, and who stoned Chow Affoo afterwards. The witness Wong Ahyong also stated that accused No. 7 struck Chow Affoo both inside and outside the interpreter's bungalow, and the witness Wong Achin made a similar statement. Therefore I am of opinion that Koang Ahsi must be convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Against the accused Chin Alao there is very little evidence indeed. He was not identified by any of the Europeans, or by any of the Manilla men, and by only two of the Chinese witnesses. One of these, witness Ching Akeem merely said that accused No. 8 was in the interpreter's bungalow at the time that Chow Affoo was attacked: but so was the witness himself, and being in the bungalow was no crime. The witness Wong Achin certainly deposed to accused No. 8 having struck Chow Affoo in the bungalow: but the manner in which this statement was elicited, and the fact of its not being corroborated by any other evidence, prevent my placing much reliance on it. I am therefore of opinion that Chin Alao should be acquitted and discharged.

Against the accused Chang Along there is not the evidence of many witnesses; but there is the unimpeachable evidence of Mr. Abraham, who said that he stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, while witness Wong Ahyong swore to his having hit Chow Affoo with a stone in the ribs outside the interpreter's bungalow, and witness Ching Affoo picked him out as one of the men whom he heard crying out "talo, talo" at the Bunnya's Stores. I do not take into consideration the evidence of the witness Wong Achin against accused No. 9, as it was given on re-examination and was elicited by leading questions. I am of opinion that Chang Along must be convicted of murder and that he should be transported.

Against the accused Chan Choanghi the evidence, if measured by the number of witnesses that swore to his identity, is slight: but then, one of the witnesses who swore to having seen him stone Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores is Mr. Gabler, whose evidence I have already noticed as being in my opinion the best in the case. Besides Mr. Gabler, the only witnesses who spoke of accused No. 10 having been concerned in the murder of Chow Affoo were Wong Achin and Ching Affoo. Ching Affoo said, that accused No. 10 called out "talo" at the Bunnya's Stores, and witness Wong Achin on re-examination said that he called out "talo" in the interpreter's bungalow; but I do not consider the evidence of these two Chinese witnesses together equal in value to the unimpeachable testimony of Mr. Gabler. I am of opinion that Chan Choanghi must be convicted of murder and that he should be transported.

Against the accused Liwa Chang none of the European and none of the Manilla witnesses say anything; but all the six Chinese witnesses identified him as having been concerned in the first part of the attack on Chow Affoo. All the Chinese witnesses, except witness Long Akhyong, swore that it was accused No. 11 who pulled Chow Affoo from under the table, and four of these witnesses Wong Ahyong and Long Akhyong and Wong Achin and Chin Affoo swore that he struck Chow Affoo afterwards with a stick or piece of wood. I am of opinion that accused Liwa Chang must be convicted of murder and that he should be transported.

Against the accused Chin Ahyuo the evidence is very strong indeed, for two of the European witnesses swear that he stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, while a third swore that he joined in the cry that was followed by Chow Affoo being wrested from the hands of his friends and the doctor on their way to the hospital. The general statement of the witness Wong Achin that accused No. 12 with the rest of the accused called out to strike Chow Affoo and the particular statement of witness Ching Affoo that he was one of the accused who called out "talo" at the Bunnya's Stores are not of much value. But Mr. M'Connell, who was a particularly careful witness, swore that he saw accused No. 12 throw a stone at the Bunnya's Stores, which stone hit Chow Affoo's head, and Mr. M'Connell's attention was further attracted to this man by his telling him to "wailo," (that is to go away) accused No. 12 was also identified by Mr. Gabler as one of the men who stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores and by Mr. Andres, as one of the men who raised the cry described as "cha, cha," (but which from what the sworn interpreters said was more properly "ta, ta or tha, tha,") which was followed by the Chinamen rushing upon the doctor and the three men who were taking Chow Affoo to the hospital. I am therefore of opinion that Chin Ahyuo must be convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Against the accused Chang Assye there is the evidence of many witnesses. As to the Chinese witnesses who give evidence against this man, I do not think what they say can be counted of much value. The witness Wong Ahyong merely described accused (No. 13) as sitting on the table in the interpreter's bungalow while Chow Affoo was lying under it. The witness Wong Achin merely said that accused (No. 13) with the rest of the accused called out to strike Chow Affoo. The witness Chin Affoo picked out accused (No. 13) as one of the men who called out "talo" at the Bunnya's Stores. Mr. Gabler, however, swore to accused (No. 13) being one of the three men who dragged Chow Affoo out of the interpreter's bungalow, while Mr. Andres swore to his being one of the men who raised the cry which was followed by the Chinamen rushing and wresting Chow Affoo from his friends and the doctor as the latter were taking Chow Affoo to the hospital. There is however clearer evidence than this of the active part taken by accused (No. 13) in the murder of Chow Affoo: for all three of the Manilla witnesses, Gregorio Romares, Francisco Rozario, and George Antonio distinctly swore to his having stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, while the witness Francisco Rozario also identified him as one of the men who took Chow Affoo by force from the hands of his friends and the doctor on the way to the hospital. I am therefore of opinion that Chang Assye must be committed of murder and sentenced to death.

Against the accused Chang Akoang the evidence, if measured by the number of the witnesses who gave evidence against him, is not so strong as against others of the accused: but then one of the witnesses who identified him was Mr. Gabler. Three of the Chinese witnesses gave evidence against him. Witness Long Akhyong swore that accused No. 14 struck Chow Affoo with a stone after he was dragged out of the interpreter's bungalow, while the witness Wong Achin merely said that he with the rest of the accused called out to strike Chow Affoo, and the witness Ching Affoo picked him out as one of the accused who shouted "talo" at the Bunnya's Stores. Mr. Gabler however, distinctly swore that accused (No. 14) was one of the men who stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores, and Mr. Gabler was too intelligent and careful a witness and the accused (No. 14) is too peculiar looking a person for me to believe that there can have been any mistake as to the identity of this accused person. I am therefore of opinion that Chang Ahkoang must be committed of murder and that in consideration of his youth he should be transported.

Against the accused Long Ayoo there is numerically less evidence than against any of the accused whom I think should be convicted, but then this man's identity is sworn to by Mr. Gabler. The Chinese witness Wong Achin said accused (No. 13) with the rest called out to strike Chow Affoo; but Mr. Gabler distinctly swore that he was one of the men who stoned Chow Affoo at the Bunnya's Stores. I am therefore of opinion that Long Ayoo must be convicted of murder and that he should be transported.

Finding and Sentences of the Konkun Court of Session at Tanna recorded under the provisions of Section 382 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that Wang Ahloo is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, [illegible], that Wang Ahloo has committed the offence of [illegible] and has thereby committed an offence [illegible] under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Wang Ahloo be hanged by the neck till he be dead (Section 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) so soon as the said sentence shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Sections 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Foang Ahsung is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, namely, that Foang Ahsung has committed the offence of murder and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Foang Ahsung be hanged by the neck till he be dead, so soon as the said sentence shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Tien Alien is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of charge, namely, that Tien Alien has committed an offence of murder and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Tien Alien be transported for life.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Ching Affoo is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of charge, namely, that Ching Affoo has committed the offence of murder and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Ching Affoo be hanged by the neck till he be dead, so soon as the said sentence shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Oang Affoo is guilty of the offence specified in the 4th head of charge, namely, that Oang Affoo has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Oang Affoo be transported for life. (Sec. 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that Koang Ahsi is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of charge, namely, that he has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Koang Ahsi be hanged by the neck till he be dead (Section 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) as soon as the said sentence shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Chin Alao is not guilty of the offence specified in the third head of charge, namely, that Chin Alao has committed the offence of abetment of the commission of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 109 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that Chin Alao is not guilty of the offence specified in the fourth head of charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Chin Alao be discharged.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Chang Along is guilty of the offence specified in the fourth head of charge, namely, that Chang Along has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Chang Along be transported for life.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Chan Choanghi is guilty of the offence specified in the fourth head of charge, namely, that Chan Choanghi has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Chan Choanghi be transported for life.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Liwa Chang is guilty of the offence specified in the fourth head of charge, namely, that Liwa Chang has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Liwa Chang be transported for life.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Chin Ahyuo is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of charge, namely, that Chin Ahyuo has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Chin Ahyuo be hanged by the neck till he be dead, so soon as the said sentence shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Chang Assye is guilty of [illegible] offence specified in the first head of charge, namely [illegible] Chang Assye has committed the offence of mur[illegible] has thereby committed an offence punishable und[illegible] 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Co[illegible] that Chang Assye be hanged by the neck till [illegible] soon as the said sentence shall have be[illegible] Her Majesty's High Court of Judicatu[illegible]

The Court differing [illegible] that Chang Akoang is guilty of [illegible] the fourth head of charge, namel[illegible] has committed the offence of [illegible] committed an offence punishable [illegible] the Indian Penal Code, and the [illegible] Chang Akoang be transporte[illegible]

The Court differing [illegible] Long Ayoo is guilty of the [illegible] head of charge, namely, th[illegible] offence of murder, an[illegible] punishable under S[illegible] and the Court direc[illegible] ported for life (Sec[illegible] dure.)

The result of thi[illegible] accused have been sentenced [illegible] transportation for life. I have sel[illegible] accused No. 5, Chin Affoo, [illegible] and the five men who were pro[illegible] have taken the most prominent par[illegible] Chow Affoo. It was urged by the cou[illegible] that two or three capital sentences wo[illegible] requirements of this case, and vindi[illegible] the law. I am, however, of opinion th[illegible] Chow Affoo was perpetrated in so cru[illegible] that the class to which the accused belo[illegible] and cruel—that the interests of society [illegible] order require that a severe example be ma[illegible] the execution of six principal offenders.

It is usual for senten[illegible] to be executed at Tanna in front of the [illegible] Town; but there is nothing in the law which prevents the Court of Sessions ordering a sentence of death being carried out at any spot within the jurisdiction of the Court. In this case, I am of opinion that it will be advisable for the convicts sentenced to death to be executed near the scene of their crime, and in the presence of their countrymen. I therefore direct that the sentences of death passed in this case, if confirmed by the High Court, be carried out on the Island of Elephanta, on a convenient spot, as near the scene of the murder as the Magistrate of the District can discover.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SHARP PRACTICE AT THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL—JACK ASHORE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The masters of merchant ships in this harbour are so humbugged by red-tape and formality all according to law, that it is a pity we do not oftener bring a few existent abuses before the public, one of which I now wish to expose. On paying my bill at the above establishment this morning I was surprised to find an hospital fee of one rupee charged for a seaman for one day who had only been out of the ship on liberty. On making enquiries on board the man declared he had only gone there to see a shipmate and stayed about two hours, but did not partake of either bite or sup during his stay. On enquiring at the hospital they declare (that is, the sergeant in charge) that the man was intoxicated and was confined for his own good, but admit that he did not partake of any food during the four hours they say he was confined, but would not remit the charge for victualling &c. Now I should like to know by what authority they seize our seamen and confine them; and whether it would not be much better to send them to the police cells: and masters sending their men on liberty had better caution them to beware of approaching the hospital, when as is generally the case with Jack ashore he is a little top-heavy with liquor, for the rupees are classed in the ship's bill and the master threatened with a stoppage of his port clearance if he refuses to pay, although I fancy there must be some limit to the power even of the hospital authorities.

THE VICTIM.

### THE POST OFFICE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—If you and the public are not quite disgusted with Bombay Post Office matters under the aspect they have assumed, would you allow me as a postal officer to ask the Reverend Mr. Gell a few questions through the medium of your paper, as I fear there would be little use in putting them to him direct. I send you my name.

1st. Who has been the promoter of all this unseemly controversy on postal subjects, and what object has his Reverence in it? Is it to uphold and exalt a subordinate at the expense of his superior on points of duty in which the latter is supreme and held responsible by the public? It ought to be clear to a military chaplain and semi-military man that such a thing could not be tolerated for an instant, and could not be in any other department except the postal where the Post Master General has, it appears, not power to select his own subordinates. Let the 2nd in command in a regiment or the junior officer in any department follow the course the Post Master of Bombay has pursued, and see how it would end. As I understand all this row, the subordinate officer, Mr. Garrett, because he was rightly held responsible by his superior for shortcomings in respect to the English mails, and is not allowed to be supreme and have his own stiff-necked way, has talked over the Revd. Mr. Gell, and the result is a series of Editorials, each one exceeding the other in rancour, hurled against the head of the department, and showing less the spirit of a minister, and having as little of the real good of the public and the department at the bottom of it as the bitter Editorial of a New York 2nd rate paper. If this is the way in which Christian ministers exercise what they preach to us laymen of the virtue of charity and forbearance, and if it is to be considered that ministers of religion are to forsake its principles when they take their furlough and undertake the editing of newspapers, the sooner they become what they call in Scotland "sticket" ministers the better, if they are not so in reality.

2nd. I would ask Mr. Gell how he supposes discipline or authority can be maintained if this style of thing, and this antagonism which he himself has brought about, is allowed to be recognised? Assuredly if any evil befals his protege the Post Master of Bombay, it will rest on his own eyes and shoulders.

3rdly. I would ask Mr. Gell who has constituted him the judge of postal details, and of what value his opinion is in such a case, and why he expects it to go forth to the Indian world as the opinion of a community, when it is the dictatorial expression of a biassed writer or of his own solitary notions arrived at after a confabulation of three or four hours with the Post Ma[illegible]bay the day previous to his first article, a[illegible]herefore, derived from exparte information?

4th. I would ask his Reverence who is responsible to the public for all the Post Office misdoings, the Post Master General or the Post Master of Bombay; or whose duty it is to sift answers to complaints given by Post Masters and postal subordinates and to put the burthen on the right shoulders and receive or accept the excuses that are offered for neglect of duty? Is this the PostMaster's or Post Master General's business, and is the latter to be offered up to the public as a holocaust because the Reverend Mr. Gell is satisfied with the Post Master of Bombay's revelations? No one who has read Mr. Garrett's letter of reasons for what he called his partial delivery on the morning of the 24th June can but think that the Post Master General acted with forbearance in withholding from the public so damning a confession of the Post Master's incompetence to act fairly to the public. I would ask why was the partial delivery not continued instead of being confined to one or two persons; and why it was withheld from the servants of window ticket holders, equally entitled to the privilege; and why natives were excluded from the benefits of it? Can any one say what has been gained or lost to the many schemes in Bombay by the early partial delivery? Did Back Bay shares rise or fall? Has the Post Master any Back Bay shares? And were the recipients of early letters the promoters of this scheme?

5thly. I would ask Mr. Gell also if it can be maintained that the Post Master has not failed in every one point of his duty on the 24th June? Did he not fail to have his vehicles ready when he could have got them by signing his name to a paper? Did he not fail to make Pier arrangements and lost time by it? And did he not fail in his arrangements to have his establishment ready to sort the mails when the latter came to office? Did he not fail in the essential duty of even-handed justice in issuing letters partially to the public; and did he not give an excuse for it which was utterly puerile and contrary to fact, viz., that all this was owing to the detention of a van which he might have had but for his offended dignity? Whose business is it to see to all this? You hit the right nail on the head when you declared that the public wanted an active, intelligent man as Post Master, not a grumpy old gentleman who will not be led, or driven, except out.

Still, for exposing this when it was put on his own shoulders by Mr. Gell and placing the saddle on the right horse, the Post Master General is held up as the emblem of all that is execrable and abused to the mast head, and his endeavours to make his subordinate work instead of sleeping half the day in his office, and having himself punkaed for the rest, thwarted instead of being assisted. His Reverence has taken a wrong tack to gain his end.

PAUL PRY.

## MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR.—We learn from good authority, that Sir William Denison and his Staff, will leave the Hills on the 22nd instant, for Wynaad and Malabar, and return to the Presidency on or about the 8th proximo.—*Times*, *Sept*, 15.

## PUNJAB.

MR. P. S. MELVILL, C. S., Commissioner of Umritsur, does not appear before the public in an attractive light as a judge, or an official, or an administrator. While acting some years ago as Commissioner of Jullundur in the room of Colonel Lake, he managed to conduct business in a manner so offensive to his upright and conscientious predecessors that, setting aside his usual guarded suavity, Colonel Lake had to administer on his return one of the severest rebukes that ever mortal civilian got. The memorable Fenwick case has removed all doubt, if any ever existed, as to the judicial acquirements of Mr. Melvill, and we felt thankful in 1863, that few Judges in these Provinces could have been capable of such melancholy errors, to be visited with such stinging public censure. Now in 1864 we find His Excellency Sir John Lawrence who spareth no evil-doer, expressing his dissatisfaction with Mr. Melvill's conduct while in charge of Umballa, a division, which for the peace of the country, we are happy to see under a military administrator of the highest stamp. "Sir John Lawrence," says our contemporary the *Englishman*, "can remember the difficulties and dangers of the times of the mutiny and cannot sympathise with those weak drivellers of the present day who venture to criticise the acts of the giants of those days with their small humanitarian and pseudo-benevolent theories." It appears that Mr. Melvill (who was in England at the time of the mutiny) ventured to interpose his puny shield in protection of a Meer of Kotah in the Umballah district, by whom or his followers, a stong fort, notwithstanding the express injunctions of the highest authority, was allowed to be erected. Mr. Melvill thought the Meer had been dealt harshly with, and carried his sympathy so far as to neglect his duty and suffer the orders of the Government to lie unheeded. He has again met his desert. Setting aside, however, these peculiar instances of how the Indian world is really governed, we hail with satisfaction the dictum of Sir John Lawrence in regard to traitorously-minded chiefs. "He who hesitates is lost." It is an axiom which should resound in every Court and Durbar throughout India.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 15.

## THE COMING ELECTION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

*(From the Times Correspondent.)*

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2.

As the day approaches when the Democratic party is to assemble in Chicago to choose their leader the intrigues of politicans of both parties assume shape and development. Were Mr. Lincoln a true patriot, he would in face of present circumstances forego his shadowy claim to re-election, and quietly allow, if he did not even recommend, the people to make choice of a new man, for peace or war as their judgment might decide. But he is not of the heroic mould, was not born great, has achieved no greatness, and cannot even have greatness thrust upon him, so immeasurably is he behind the position which he holds, but, does not fill. He is not of the class of men who are equal to the task of self-sacrifice. Possession of power first facinated and then demoralized him. He has got the idea from parasites and flatterers, or perhaps, from the shallow "depths of his own consciousness," that he is not only the first, but the wisest, greatest, and best man in the State, and the Heaven-sent instrument who is destined to achieve the salvation of his country. And although his glaring failure and the discredit which his Administration has cast both at home and abroad on the name of the American people and their capacity for self-government has divided the Republican party, by whose vote he was elevated to power, Mr. Lincoln does not take the hint to depart, but blunders on in his purposes, evidently as willing to ruin his party as to ruin his country, provided he has a chance to retain possession of office. Were he out of the way the Republicans and Abolitionists would certainly unite their votes in favour of General Fremont, and thus oppose a firm and perhaps successful front to the growing power of the Democrats. The latter, warned by the divisions of their opponents, and remembering that it was only by their own fatal schisms in 1860 that Mr. Lincoln was elected and the war inaugurated, are striving to forget minor differences and to unite at Chicago in support of one man. Whoever that man may be, they can carry his election if they will, provided always that the election be open and peaceable as in happier days; and that under the war power and the plea of military necessity, Mr. Lincoln do not declare martial law in such State or States as may be known to have so organized their votes as to give a majority against him. This danger is not chimerical. Mr. Lincoln is constantly urged by the revolutionary faction to resort to a *coup d'etat* of this kind and thus get rid of General Fremont and the Democratic candidate by one stroke. It is doubtful, however, if he has the nerve to be the first actor in such a revolution. If he had, the next six months of American history would be more instructive to the world than all the years that have preceded them; and the believers in a Republican form of government based upon universal suffrage would see sights very likely to disgust them.

Though the war section, daily diminishing in strength and influence, and losing faith in the ultimate success of military efforts to restore the Union, would cheerfully support M'Clellan as its candidate, the peace section weary of the war, and loving liberty and State rights more than Union, will not register its votes for him, unless he will resign his commission in the Federal army. They urge that his recent speech at West Point on the inauguration of the monument to the Federal soldiers slain in battle was much too warlike in its tone and tendency, unless modified by subsequent action on his part, or wholly disavowed, to entitle him to confidence. They also urge that as an advocate of State rights, upon which alone he can be elected, he ought to throw down a sword which the President can compel him to draw in support of a contrary principle. General M'Clellan hesitates to adopt this course, and if his hesitation continue for 10 days or a fortnight longer his chance will be lost. He will not secure the nomination, and the Peace Democracy controlling the Convention, will bring forward another candidate, pledged to an armistice, to a convention of the States, and a return to the principles of the Constitution—which leave slavery to local legislation, and extrude it wholly from the domain of Federal politics. There are at least a dozen prominent Northern statesmen who would gladly consent to stand upon his platform, among whom, in addition to those mentioned in previous letters, are ex-President Milard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce, and Mr. Dean Richmond, president or chairman of one of the great New York Railway companies, and, manager or wire-puller, of what is called the "Albany Regency"—a clique or "ring" of persons who control the Tammany, or original organization of the New York Democracy. At present, while M'Clellan holds aloof, Mr. Dean Richmond is the favourite of a large section of the Democrats and the name more likely than any other to unite in its support the suffrages of his party. But there are yet 27 days before the nomination, and in that time new names may come uppermost and old ones go down. The star of peace is in the ascendant. The war is an admitted failure. The North has undertaken what it cannot accomplish. It has already paid more than it likes in men, money character, and the substantial blessing of liberty and prosperity, and hesitates to make further sacrifices. Were M'Clellan to come bravely out, and declare emphatically that he was for peace and compromise, no other candidate could stand before him. The issue would be between him and General Fremont, and the triumph of either would in all probability bring compromise, if it did not bring union. The next month promises to be an eventful one both in politics and war, and possibly also in finance. The Presidential contest will soon absorb everybody's attention, and men will be much more urgently needed at Washington than at Richmond or Atlanta, or else all signs and portents are deceptive.

## BHOOTAN.

*(From the Daily News.)*

EVERYBODY seems disposed to say as little as possible about the one trouble which exists on our Indian frontier—the bad terms we are on with Bhootan.

There is scarcely a more important question in the whole range of Indian policy than what to do about crossing the Himalayas. We are not willing to take for granted that the trade of Central Asia, from China to the Caspian, shall always take its course through Russian territory, and be carried on by the great fairs at Kiachti and Nigni Novorogod, while it would be a vast benefit to the Central Asiatics, as well as to the people of India, that a portion of the commercial traffic should find its way down the great rivers, and along the railways of Hindustan. Keen eyes have been looking out for years past for sites favourable to the great fairs which suit the ideas and tastes of the producers of the wilder Asiatic countries; and it is asked, rationally enough, whether at every opening in the mountain range from which a great river escapes, a stream of commerce might not issue with it. Enterprising men are not silenced by talk of the difficulties—of the rocky steeps and fearful ravines, and the snow and ice, the too much wind and the too little road. They insist that commodities from the lower countries are found all over the table-lands they want to reach; they get there somehow; and if we can find a way of carrying them we can bring down some valuable things in exchange. Now, the fact is that such a commerce was once in actual existence, and the route lay through this very Bhootan, which we are told now affords no thoroughfare. There was a time, and within 100 years, when Bengal and Thibet exchanged their commodities, and Bhootan benefited by being their highway. From Rungpore, on the lower Bramapootra, the Bengal traders struck due north through Bhootan, and found themselves on the Bramapootra again, on the other side of the mountain range, high up on the table-land, and before it makes its great sweep round to the eastward, enclosing the Himalayas, and pouring down through the lowlands of Bengal into the sea. Once having attained the ridge of the passes, the traders found their way comparatively smooth. There was scarcely any descent on the other side; and when they had struck the river at Teshoo Lombo there was nothing between them and Lhassa, the capital of Thibet. Little is known of the process of exchange in those days; but Bhootan certainly did receive good things from Thibet on the one hand, and Bengal on the other; and those good things were purchased with the products of Bhootan. The northernmost part of the territory is a mere steep ascent of a few miles to the table-land of Thibet; but at the foot of this spread fertile valleys, separated by well-wooded hills. From thence the natives brought down fruit, dyes, horses, and linen fabrics, which were exchanged at Rungpore for the products of Bengal. The swampy region which is now the southern defence of Bhootan was as unhealthy then as now; but the traders calculated the times and seasons in order to escape, now the heat of India, now the cold of Thibet, and now the rains or snows which would render Bhootan impassible.

It is not to be supposed that if these facts were generally known Bhootan would be universally given up as a mere desert which it was unpardonably rash to enter last year, and which we need no notice of this year, whatever our envoy underwent there. Mischief will happen if we do not look at the affair from the Bhootean point of view, as well as from that of our own mortification. The inhabitants have traditions as well as other people; they teach their children that the English, whom they look down upon, sought their leave to trade with Thibet; and every child probably knows at this moment that the English have surrendered to Bhootan as much of the territory of Assam as the chief chose to demand. One thing or another must happen. Either the Bhooteas will invade the low country to take possession of the grant they believe they have obtained, or the forces of the low country will invade or blockade them. There is no use in shutting our eyes to this. The Indian Government knows better than anybody else whether it is practicable to enter the region and reach the authorities in a way which will secure us from future incursions and insults; or whether a mere blockade at the foot of the slopes will be enough. At present we are humbled in the eyes of that barbarous population; and Assam, if not the whole of the low country within a certain range, is at the mercy, unless well guarded, of tribes of wild hill men whom the Bhooteas can set upon us if they choose. In such a case there can be no real indifference about what is to be done. Sir John Lawrence will take care of British prestige; and no other man knows so well how to do it. The rest of us, meantime, may have and express an opinion that it would be a very good thing if we could obtain a passage to Lhassa and other centres of population through Bhootan, and if we could be friendly with the inhabitants, and trade with them and by their means; but that nothing that we can gain in that way can compensate for such a misadventure as has befallen us there, through some fault or ignorance. The more difficult it is to keep the Bhootea in order, the more careful should the Indian Government have been how it meddled with them. We do not want their territory; but we must not let them think they can have ours at pleasure. The practical course seems to be to acknowledge that we have put ourselves in the way of being snubbed and triumphed over by barbarians; and to be ready to right ourselves by any means which may be necessary. It can scarcely need a war to satisfy them of our power, and if the needful impression can be produced by the wonders of our arts of peace, and improved to such purposes as the governors and councils of India proposed in the last century, we may yet issue with more credit than we deserve from a ridiculous and mortifying position. India, we must remember, is the country in all the world in which it is most fatal to us to have committed an absurdity, and encountred mortification.

## SIR CHARLES WOOD'S DESPATCH.

*(From the Times.)*

A RECENT despatch from Sir Charles Wood to the Governor-General of India has led to the infliction of a very great hardship upon a number of officers holding civil appointments. All those officers of the late Indian army who have been admitted to civil employment since January, 1862, are suddenly informed that they will have to pass a severe examination at three, or at the most at nine, months' interval, upon peril of losing their appointments and being remanded to military service. Now, when we state that most of these men have abandoned their prospects of military advancement, have already submitted to severe examinations before admission to the Civil Service and are now engaged in the most arduous and absorbing duties, it will at once be seen what a severe hardship this order inflicts on them. It is, indeed, difficult to believe that it can ever have been intended to operate in such a way, or that the authorities from whom it issues can have been in the least aware of its effect. It is in the belief, therefore, that it is only necessary to bring the hardship to light in order to procure its remedy that we draw attention to it.

The matter begins with that inevitable Staff Corps which seems destined for a time to throw everything into a muddle. All officers employed otherwise than with their own regiment are now formed into one large corps, which has its own tests of admission and its own course of promotion. If, therefore, any officers wishes to obtain civil or political, or irregular military employment, it is necessary for him to become a member of this corps, and to pass therefore the necessary examinations. On the 25th March last Sir Charles Wood sent out a despatch determining what qualifications should be necessary for employment in the civil and political departments of the corps. These tests appear, so far as we can judge, to be very reasonable and necessary. The despatch commences by pointing out the great importance of the appointments in question. It observes that there is no employment which requires so large a knowledge of the languages, the institutions, the customs, the habits, and the feelings of the people; that the test of qualification for such posts should consequently be high, and that all candidates should be subjected to a period of probation. Accordingly the despatch provides that every officer who applies for such appointments should, in the first place, be attached for at least a year to a native regiment, so that he may acquire some knowledge of the native soldiery and of the classes from which they are drawn. He is then to be submitted to a year of "departmental probation," and to certain special tests of qualification, and at the end of the two years he is to undergo a final examination. Having passed this, he will be admitted to permanent employment. Lastly, the despatch directs that these rules shall be applicable, "not only to officers who may have joined the Staff Corps, but equally to officers of the late Indian army who have been declared eligible and who may be selected for employment."

Now, as far as these rules prescribe great strictness in admitting officers to civil and political employ, no one, we imagine, will find fault with them. Many young officers serving in civil and political posts in India are diplomatists or judges on a large scale, and great caution ought to be used in their selection. But every one who reads this despatch would imagine that its operation was to be prospective, and that it referred to officers who, after its receipt, should be appointed to civil and political posts. No one would suppose that, contrary to all custom in such cases, it was to unsettle the existing civil servants of the Government; to break the conditions upon which they entered the service, and to place them between the alternatives of either an amount of labour which must be fatal to their duties or the break-up of all their prospects. Yet such is the interpretation which has been placed upon it. In the first instance it was ordered that "all officers already in civil and political employ" should declare their intention of joining the Staff Corps, and should present themselves for examination in October, failing to do which, or to pass the examination, they would be remanded to military service. This was an act of sweeping injustice which it would not be easy to parallel. Imagine all the officers of the late Company's service now in civil or political employment, many of them having served for years, and distinguished for their ability and knowledge, summoned, at the peril of forfeiting all the claims of their service, to recur to their studies of 5, 10, or 20 years back, and present themselves like school-boys for examination. It would be something like requiring half the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, and clergymen in England to present themselves at the next theological examination at the University, and take honours, upon pain of losing their benefices. It is difficult to understand how such an order can have appeared in an official 'Gazette.' Accordingly, a fortnight afterwards, on the 9th of June, a short order appeared cancelling this extraordinary requirement in the case of all officers actually in civil or political employ on or before January 1, 1862. By this very exception, however, the demand still continues in the case of those who have joined since that date. A subsequent order has made another relaxation in the case of these officers; they are no longer required to join the Staff Corps; but they are expected under the same penalty to pass the final examination required of all Staff officers, either in October, or, at the latest, in April next.

After this narrative it can, we think, hardly be necessary to urge the hardship of this paltry relic of the vast original demand. Upon what satisfactory reason can the Government exempt officers who have joined before January, 1862, and not those who joined, say, in February of that year? If the requirement is a hardship in the one case, it is so in the other. There may be cases, indeed, of officers only lately admitted to apply for employment, or not actually at work, upon whom the new regulations might be enforced without much hardship, but there must obviously be a number of others in precisely the same position as those who joined before this arbitrary date. It may be urged that it is necessary to draw the line somewhere between these two classes of young officers—between those already at work and those not yet employed. If so, the line is marked out by this very distinction. But it would be much better, and much more in accordance with precedent, not to make this order in any degree retrospective but to keep faith strictly with those who have abandoned their military prospects upon the former system. As the order stands at present, let us take an instance of its operation which will serve for a type of many more. A young officer, who has risen rapidly to the posts of interpreter and adjutant of a native regiment, is attracted and invited into a department of the Civil Service. To the dissatisfaction of his superiors, he throws up his military appointments and prepares to qualify himself immediately for civil employ. In order to do this he has to pass two examinations, the last a severe one in languages, history, and law. He passes, however, with high credit, and is at once appointed assistant commissioner, with the sole charge of a district extending, perhaps, 60 miles in one direction and 40 in another, and requiring, therefore, all his energies. He has, however, no sooner settled himself to this work when he is suddenly confronted with this order, and finds that to the constant labour of his charge, to the care of public buildings, gardens, schools, gaols, and roads, and to the wearisome and exacting duties of five or six hours a day in a court of justice, he has to add the necessary preparations for a severe examination. He finds that in the short intervals he can spare from his duties, and from the studies necessary for rightly discharging them, he has to "cram," so as to be ready, at three months' notice, with all the details of Indian History, Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Code, Revenue System, and the test of high proficiency in Oordoo. Is it not evident that one of three things must suffer,—his health, his duties, or his prospects in the examination, and therefore in life? Could there be a more unwise or a more inconsiderate proceeding than thus to overstrain and dishearten a young man at the commencement of a new course of duties, when he needs all his energies and time to familiarise himself with them?

## THE COMPETITION WALLAH.

*(From the Times.)*

LET us add that though in points of detail our author will not command the assent of all his readers, yet the spirit in which he approaches the discussion is worthy of praise. His argument against the proposal to make the violation of a contract a criminal offence is rather onesided. That proposal has received the sanction of high authorities, and although it has been rejected by Sir Charles Wood, and may, therefore, fairly be resisted by Mr. Trevelyan, it is an exaggeration to speak of it as utterly devoid of reason and suggested only by selfish considerations. On the other hand, the principles which the writer lays down in approaching the discussion of this and similar topics are clearly undeniable—that, although we are in India as conquerors, and have to look to our own interests, still it is our duty also to consult the interests of the natives, and to regard their welfare as a sacred trust. The wonder is that Mr. Trevelyan should imagine such a truism to be seriously called in question. Nobody disputes these truisms. Both those who take Mr. Trevelyan's side and those who take the opposite view can have no difficulty in accepting any number of statements to the effect that it is our duty to govern India for the benefit of India, and that the welfare of 180 millions of the human race throws into the shade the interests of the few myriads of Britons who claim dominion over them. After all these platitudes, we still come round to another set of self-evident statements,—that it is for the interest of India to be governed by England, that we cannot lose our hold to the country, that we cannot govern it for nothing and that we cannot submit to have our interests disregarded. Amid this conflict of platitudes, in which we hear of allusions to the necessity of nurturing, not killing, the goose that lays the golden eggs, and to the dictates of an enlightened selfishness that of itself teaches benevolence, we are constrained to ask what is the meaning of so many fine words and sentiments? What is the use of thus going back to abstract principles? We give Mr. Trevelyan and those who with him stand forward in defence of the natives credit for the best intentions, but we cannot think that they need take credit to themselves for the sole possession of benevolence and justice. Those who argue in behalf of what are called the settlers are not to be charged with enmity or injustice to the natives because they are looking after themselves. It is a pity that the settlers and the Civil Service cannot argue the questions in dispute between them without imputing to each other evil motives, and without falling back upon the first principles of moral obligation. Why must the promoters of a criminal contract law be branded as grinding oppressors? Why should those who oppose it be pronounced hypocritical and unpatriotic? The question can be discussed on its merits, as a matter of practical expediency, without involving the sky-high moralities of Mr. Trevelya[illegible] or without exciting the sublime wrath of the *Hurkaru*.

Mr. Trevelyan discusses with much cleverness, but also with considerable heat, the questions at issue between what he calls the Anglo-Indian and the Anglo-Saxon parties. We do not follow him into the details of these issues, each one of which has, when opportunity offered, been the subject of comment in our leading columns. It is more important that we should now remark upon the strange fact of the mere existence of two such parties with grave disputes and animosities between them. On the one side there is the Civil Service in India—all the servants, late of the East India Company, now of the Crown, who are engaged in the collection of revenue and in the administration of the law. These Englishmen, as patronising the natives and professing in a peculiar sense to look after their interests, are described as the Anglo-Indian party. On the other hand are large bodies of Englishmen who, as planters, as merchants, and in various other capacities, have gone to India to push their fortunes and—each man fighting his way for himself—are settled all over that vast dependency. These settlers, who, however, do not regard India as their home, and almost all propose, sooner or later, to return to the mother country, are, because they are bent on their own special interests, distinguished as the Anglo-Saxon party. The civilian or Anglo-Indian party complain that the settlers are selfish, and do not consider the natives enough. The settlers, or Anglo-Saxon party, complain that the civilians frown upon English enterprise and do not consider enough the interests of the independent Englishman who has no connexion with the Civil Service. Thus the dispute waxes hot. The settlers are angry with the civilians, and heap upon them terms of scorn; while the latter lecture the settlers on the principles of justice, and utter fine sarcasms on the selfishness of trade. Mr. Trevelyan, we have said discusses some of the more important questions of difference between the two parties; but we are inclined to think that he would have been more profitably engaged if he had discussed the prior question—why should there exists these two parties? why are they in such frequent feud? why are their feuds so bitter? why are we to understand that the civilians are always right and the settlers always wrong? It seems to us that in these disputes the settlers get scarcely fair play, and that our rule in India must be subject to the scandal and the weakness of a ceaseless contrariety between the civilian and the settler until the position of the latter in the country can be better defined. The settlers in India are the inheritors of a discredited estate, and there lies the essence of the evil. For a long time the East India Company held the monopoly of trade and did all that in them lay to discourage independent enterprise. Even when their monopoly ceased it is an old standing grievance that the independent settler was discouraged in India, and every petty servant of the Company had the advantage of him. The settlers have now increased in number and are an important body of men, but their hold on the country is loose and their position has only of late been officially recognized. They have the ideas of Englishmen—they have an Englishman's instinct towards self-government, but they discover, and they feel acutely, that they have scarcely any voice. From their very position as temporary settlers they have among them little orgazination and cannot hold their own against the imposing front which the Civil Service with all its traditions, and the whole array of Government officials with their confidence of strength, can show. In times past they were positively discouraged; in the present time they do not find, or rather, they are only beginning to find that they are represented in and are identified with the Government. Hence a continual state of jealousy; hence the anger that comes of impotence. It would be difficult to say what is the precise mode of applying the remedy, and whether the measures already taken by the Government to apply it are sufficient, but the remedy is itself obvious. The settler wishes to have his *status* in the country recognized, and to have his interest represented in the Legislature. Heretofore his voice has been no more than that of the jackal that howls by the riverside. Shall he, the citizen of a free country, where his brothers and his friends have a vote in the elections and can choose their legislators—shall he who spends the best part of his years under the sun of India, and contributes by successful industry to the stability of the British rule—be treated as nought, have no official rank as a unit of the state, have no certain means of giving effect to his wishes? When the position of the settler comes to be better defined and when his interests are fully represented in the Legislature, it is possible that all controversy may not cease between him and the civilian, between the man of trade and the man of office; but the bitterness of controversy will have passed away, and we shall no more hear of Anglo-Indians as opposed to Anglo-Saxons.

## MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 21ST.

Wray Major J., Staff, on duty, to Poona.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 20th Sept.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language:—

Serjt. A. Ashford, Barrack Department.

Lieut. C. W. N. Guinness, 72nd Foot, is appointed Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, with effect from the 1st instant.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| SEPT. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Birmingham | Caroline | Calcutta July 23. |
| | Telegraph (s) | Lemon | Bhownuggur. |
| | Governor Higginson (s) | Beyts | Kurrachee Sept. 19. |

### DEPARTURES.

| SEPT. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Pride of the Ocean | Anderson | Calcutta. |
| | India | Crawford | Moulmein. |

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Searles; Captain Stapleton; and Mr. Leggatt.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship *Shannon*, F. Dunbar, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Indus*, G. W. Hicks, bound to Havre.
Ship *Allum Ghier*, G. Henderson, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Brig *Wagiee*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Dumaun, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

## COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

THE publication of the English telegrams to the 3rd inst. in the morning papers caused a considerable depression in the prices of all Bank shares yesterday; for, though the belief in the near approach of peace in America is not very general, it is felt that the uncertainty prevailing as to the result of the Presidential election in November will keep everything unsettled for the next two months; and this feeling of course destroys the spirit of confidence which has made speculation so buoyant in Bombay since the outbreak of the American war. The fall, however, has not been great, prices being kept up by the very great extent to which the system of time-bargaining in shares is now carried on in Bombay. The new practice, which originated with speculators in Back Bay shares, and has since been adopted generally throughout the market, is for capitalists to buy up shares for ready money and sell them again for delivery in June or July next at an advanced rate which secures them an interest of something like 24 per cent. on the amount of their investments. The advantages of this system are that the capitalists lay out their money at good interest, while speculators work more freely, having a long time within which to cover themselves against positive loss on their speculations.

The decline in Asiatic, Bank of India, Joint Stock, Financial, and Royal shares amounted to 2 per cent. China fell 1½, Peninsula and Presidency Bank shares 1 per cent., City, East India, and Eastern Financial ½ per cent. The shares of the Alliance alone among the new Banks remained firm and even advanced ½ per cent. for reasons intelligible to speculators.

There was a further fall of Rs. 750 per share in Back Bays.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight ... | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Credits... | Do. do. | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Documents ... | Do. do. | 2s. 1½d. |
| Calcutta ... | At sight ... | 102 |
| Do. ... | 30 days' sight ... | 101½ |
| Do. ... | 60 Do. do. ... | par. |
| Madras ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 100½ |
| China ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 225 |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank ... | 500 | 13 pr. ct. | 180 per cent. pm. |
| Alliance Bank ... | 50 | ...... | 25¼ per cent. pm. |
| Asiatic Bank Corptn ... | 170 | ...... | 190 per cent. pm. |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 4,000 | 10 | 17,000 per sh. |
| Bank of India ... | 250 | 8 ...... | 90 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Bank ... | 1,000 | 8 do. | 218 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay City Bank ... | 50 | ...... | 17½ per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Presidency Bank | 100 | ...... | 11¼ per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ... | 100 | ...... | 18 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited) | 125 | ...... | Par. |
| Broker's Banking Company ... | 100 | ...... | 18 per cent. pm. |
| Central Bank... ... | 250 | 6 do. | 90 per cent. pm. incldg. n. sh. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China... | 200 | 5 do. | 120 per cent. pm. |
| China Bank ... | 25 | ...... | 32 pm. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ... | 250 | 10 do. | 210 ex. div. |
| Commercial Bank ... | 500 | 9 do. | 145 ex-div. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ... | 200 | 7½ do. | 100 per cent. pm. [nml. |
| East Indian Bank... | 25 | ...... | 19 per cent. pm. |
| East India Trading and Banking Corporation... | 50 | ...... | 7 per cent. pm. |
| Eastern Financial Association ... | 50 | ...... | 19¼ per cent. pm. |
| Financial Association of India. | 100 | ...... | 55 per cent. pm. |
| Indian Peninsula London & China Bank ... | 150 | ...... | 25 per cent. pm. |
| Madras Bank... ... | 1,000 | 12 do. | 127 per cent. pm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation ... | 250 | 8 do. | 170 per cent. pm. |
| Royal Bank of India ... | 200 | ...... | 65 per cent. pm. |
| LAND COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Reclamation Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 22,250 p. share [pm. |
| Colaba Land Company... | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share. |
| Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited ... | | | |
| One whole Share comprising ... | | | |
| 1 A Share ... | 6,000 | 450 | Rs. 67,000 per share pm. |
| 1 B Share ... | 6,000 | 170 | |
| 4 C Shares ... | 6,000 | | |
| 2 Frere Press Co's Shares | 1,500 | | |
| House and Land Investment Company ... | 900 | | Par. |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. ... | 4,000 | 150 do. | Rs. 27,000 pm. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co ... | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 24,000 per sh. |
| Colaba Press Co ... | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,000 per sh. |
| Fort Press Co ... | 5,000 | 850 do. | Rs. 14,000 per sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co ... | 4,000 | 350 do. | Rs. 1,500 pm. |
| Bombay Press Company. | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 2,800 pm. |
| Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company... | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 1,700 pm. |
| Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee) ... | 500 | ...... | Rs. 700 pm. nml. |
| Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras) | 500 | ...... | Par. Nominal. |
| East India Press Co ... | 450 | ...... | Par. Nominal. |
| Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras ... | 500 | ...... | 400 pm. sh. |
| Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee ... | 1,000 | ...... | 500 pm. sh. |
| Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited) ... | 650 | ...... | 150 pm. sh. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock ... | 218-3-6 | pr. ct. | Rs. 10 per cent. [discount. |
| Do. New £20 shares ... | 139-14-6 | 2½ do. | Rs. 5 discount. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company ... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Par. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ... | 5,000 | 500 per share. | Rs. 1,300 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ... | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 150 prem. |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co... | 850 | ...... | Rs. 75 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ... | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share | Rs. 400 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ... | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 375 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. ... | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 2,500 prem. |
| Cooria Spinning Co. ... | 5,000 | 7½ per cent. | Rs. 700. [nml. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company | 1,000 | 10 do. | Rs. 325 prem. |
| SHIPPING COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Shipping Co. ... | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 4,000 pm. |
| Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. | 1,500 | 26 per cent. | Rs. 800 pm. sh. |
| Bengal Steam-ship Co... | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 825 prem. |
| Iron Ship Company (Ld.) | 2,500 | ...... | Par. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association ... | 750 | ...... | Rs. 100 pm. |
| Prince of Wales Ship Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Par. |
| Union Shipping Company Limited. ... | 1,000 | ...... | Par. |
| Western India Ship Co | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 250 pm. nml. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Bombay Contract and Building Company ... | 150 | ...... | Par. |
| Bonded Warehouse ... | 900 | ...... | Par. |
| Treacher & Co. (Limited) | 250 | 12 per cent. | 4 per cent. pm. |
| Goa Coffee Co... ... | 250 | ...... | nominal |
| Bombay Gas Company... | 50 | ...... | 8 per ct. pm. nml. |
| East India Cotton Agency ... | 50 | ...... | Par. |
| Khandeish Farming Co. | 100 | ...... | 2 per cent. dis. |
| United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld. ... | 100 | ...... | 2 discount. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ... | Rs. 10-2-3 |
| Bank of England Notes ... | „ 10-6 |
| Spanish Dollars ... | „ 210 |
| Carolus ... | „ 220 |
| Mexican Dollars ... | „ 230 |
| German Crowns ... | „ 214½ |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... | „ 223¼ |
| Bar Silver ... | „ 106 |
| Gold Leaf ... | „ 16-7, 16 |

### SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

*Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.*

PRICES CURRENT, 13th September 1864.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy |
|---|---|
| New Broach and Surat (ready.) ... | Rs. 620 to 630 |
| New Dholera, (ready.) ... | „ 630 to 635 |
| Dholera (November delivery.) ... | „ 655 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ... | „ 640 |
| New Oomravuttee ... | „ 605 to 605 |
| New Dharwar Sawgined ... | „ 700 to 710 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur ... | „ 540 to 548 |
| New Veeraval ... | „ 530 to 545 |
| New Khandeish ... | „ 570 to 575 |
| New Porabhee ... | „ 535 to 540 |
| New Arcote ... | „ 625 to 630 |
| New Mangalore ... | „ 525 |
| New Hinghungaut ... | „ 650 to 660 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,540 | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. | 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ | 6-14 to 7. |
| Gingelly mixed, (Black „ and White ... | 29 to 32. 36 to 38. |
| Niger ... | 27 to 28. Nominal. |

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"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

## MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
## THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

*Firstly.*—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

*Secondly.*—To arrest the progress of decay.

*Thirdly.*—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and so incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

*References to Patients.*

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## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 | 2s. 1½d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | 2s. 1d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | 2s. 0¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | 2s. 0½d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand | 2s. 0d. | ,, |
| On Scotland do.<br>On Ireland do. | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight | 6 per cent. |
| ,, 6 ,, | 5 ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, | 4 ,, |

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

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## BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. | RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PERRSHOT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

*London Bankers.*
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | 2s. 0½d. | do. |
| 3 do. | 2s. 0½d. | do. |
| 2 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| 1 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| On demand | 2s. 0d. | do. |

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts | 2 per cent. |
| Deposits for 3 months certain | 3 ,, |
| ,, 6 ,, | 5 ,, |
| ,, 12 ,, | 7 ,, |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

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## BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

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## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | 2s. 1½d. | per Rupee. |
| 3 do do | 2s. 0¾d. | ,, |
| Sight | 2s. | ,, |
| On France 6 months' sight | frs. 2-64 cts. | ,, |
| 3 do do | 2-59 | ,, |
| Sight | 2-52 | ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice | 3 per cent. | per annum. |
| 6 ditto | 4 | do |
| 12 ditto | 5 | do. |

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. E. R. DAVISON, Manager.

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## THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

*General Manager.*—Harry John, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Brokers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Temporary Offices.*—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ... | 2s. 1½d. |
| 4 do. do. | ... | 2s. 0¾d. |
| 3 do. do. | ... | 2s. 0½d. |
| 2 do. do. | ... | 2s. 0½d. |
| 1 month's do. | ... | 2s. 0¼d. |
| Demand ... | ... | 2s. 0d. |
| On Ireland and Scotland... | | 1s. 11¾d. |

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

| | |
|---|---|
| On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... | 3 per cent. |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, | 4 ,, |
| ,, ,, 12 ,, | 5 ,, |

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. HONY MORRISON Agent.

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## THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

*Committee in Bombay.*

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

*Bankers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON | The Bank of England. |
| Do. | The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd. |
| LIVERPOOL | Do. do. |
| MANCHESTER | Do. do. |
| SCOTLAND | The National Bank of Scotland. |
| IRELAND | The National Bank. |

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six months' sight | 2s. 0½d. | per Rupee. |
| Three ,, | 2s. 0d. | do. |
| Two ,, | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| One ,, | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| On demand on Bank of England | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |
| On Scotland and Ireland | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |
| Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 6 per ct. | per anm. |
| Do. 9 do. do. | 5½ do. | do. |
| Do. 6 do. do. | 5 do. | do. |
| Do. 4 do. do. | 4½ do. | do. |
| Do. 3 do. do. | 4 do. | do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

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## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. 1d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | 2s. 0¾d. | do. |
| ,, 3 do. | 2s. 0½d. | do. |
| ,, 2 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| ,, 1 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| On Demand | 2s. | do. |
| Circular Notes | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays......................10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

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## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

*London Bankers*—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

| | |
|---|---|
| On Deposits for 3 months certain | 3 per cent. per annum. |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, | 5 ,, ,, |
| Do. ,, 12 ,, | 6 ,, ,, |

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London, | at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. | at 4 do. | 2s. 0½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 3 do. | 2s. 0½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 2 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| Do. | at 1 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| Do. | on Demand | 2s. 0d. | do. |
| Scotland and Ireland. | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864 EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

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## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, per Rupee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | [illegible] |
| 4 do. | at 2s. | [illegible] |
| 3 do. | at 2s. | [illegible] |
| 2 do. | at 2s. | [illegible] |
| 1 do. | at 2s. | [illegible] |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at 2s. | |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 per cent. |
| Do. 6 | 4 |
| Do. 12 | 6 |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, without special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amount is to be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

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## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000

2 per cent. per annum.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain | 4 | do. |
| do. 6 do. | 5 | do. |
| do. 12 do. | 6 | do. |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | at 2s. 1d. | per rupee. |
| 4 ,, | 2s. 0¾d. | ,, |
| 3 ,, | 2s. 0½d. | ,, |
| 2 ,, | 2s. 0½d. | ,, |
| 1 ,, | 2s. 0¼d. | ,, |
| On Demand | 2s. | |

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of... ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st Sept 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Managers.

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## THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

*Auditors.*

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight at | 2s. 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | 2s. 0½d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | 2s. 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | 2s. 0d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand do. | 1s. 11½d. | ,, |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subject to 1 month's notice | 3 per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. 3 do. | 4 do. | do. |
| Do. 6 do. | 5 do. | do. |
| Do. 12 do. | 6 do. | do. |

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

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## THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 7 per cent. | per ann. |
| Do. 6 do. do. | 5½ do. | do. |
| Do. 3 do. do. | 4 do. | do. |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ........................ 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ........................ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

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## THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

*Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subject to 1 month's notice | 3 per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. 3 ,, ,, | 4 do. | do. |
| Do. 6 ,, ,, | 5 do. | do. |
| Do. 12 ,, ,, | 7 do. | do. |

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

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## INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंक चाइना
ब्याक (लीमीटेड.)

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

*With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)*

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

*London Bankers.*—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 months certain | ... 3 per cent. |
| 3 ,, | ... 4 ,, |
| 6 ,, | ... 5½ ,, |
| 12 ,, | ... 7 ,, |

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

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## THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated with Limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, *with power to increase.*

The business of the Company, which hitherto comprised both Trading and Banking, is now restricted to Banking only, but the designation of the Company remains unaltered owing to legal difficulties.

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice of withdrawal | at 5 per cent. | per annum. |
| 6 ,, ,, | 7 ,, | ,, |
| 12 ,, ,, | 9 ,, | ,, |

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody on the realization of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ..................10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..................10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

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## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drafts on London ,, at 6 months' sight at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. | 0½d. | |
| Do. ,, Demand ,, | | |
| Do. Scotland<br>Do. Ireland | 2s. | |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits payable on demand | 2 per cent. per annum. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 3 ,, ,, |
| Do. 6 ,, | 4 ,, ,, |
| Do. 12 ,, | 5 ,, ,, |

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

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## THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

*London Bankers*—THE BANK OF LONDON.
*Solicitors*—MESSRS. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

*Exchange.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London | at 6 months' sight 2s. | 1½d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. | at 4 do. 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |
| Do. | at 3 do. 2s. | 0½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 2 do. 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| Do. | at 1 do. 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| | On Demand 2s. | 0d. | do. |

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

*Current Accounts.*

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

*Fixed Deposits.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Subject to 3 months' notice | 4 per cent. per annum. |
| ,, 6 ,, | 5 ,, |
| ,, 12 ,, | 7 ,, |

*Discounts, Loans, &c.*

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

*Commission.*

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ... | ¼ per cent. |
| On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ... | ¼ ,, |
| On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... | ¼ ,, |

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1864.

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## THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—No. 80 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E C

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
*(With power to increase.)*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman.*
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway.)

*Deputy Chairman.*
Francis William Russell, Esq. M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Harry Borradale. Esq., (late Bombay C.S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railway.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas William, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India N. W. Provinces.)
George Worms, Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.)

*Auditors.*
William Dent, Esq., Bickley, Bombay, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

*Bankers in London.*
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
*Bankers in Scotland.*
National Bank of Scotland.
*Bankers in Ireland.*
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
*Manager.*—T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.
Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA. | R. W. C. Merington, Esq., Manager. |
| BOMBAY. | T. G. Young, Esq., Manager. |
| KURRACHEE. | R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager. |
| LAHORE. | W. J. Oliver, Esq., Acting Manager. |
| UMRITSUR. | E. Morton, Esq., Manager. |

Other Branches in course of being established.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the current rates of exchange;—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants, Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayable on Demand in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed deposits at 3 months' notice | at 3 per cent. | per annum. |
| 6 ,, | at 5 | ,, |
| 12 ,, | at 6 | ,, |

The constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest of Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 26th August 1864.

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# FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookedale Company shortly expected: also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.

Just landed ex *City of Foochow*, a few Patent Cooking Stores.

Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

27th August 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
*Now Ready. Price one Rupee.*

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION BUST OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The above beautiful work of art is now to hand. Subscribers will oblige by stating the manner in which they wish their models forwarded. THACKER, VINING & Co.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal,* will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary *Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 18-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs. Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 8 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality ... ...... £5 0 0 in Bury.

Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion ............... 10 0 0 ,,

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

## HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS.—Two Keyboards each of five Octaves compass—one immediately over the other, distinguish this Instrument from others. The lower Keyboard produces the loud heavy tones from four stops imitating a Church Organ when played at half power. The upper Keyboard gives forth the dulcet strains of an ordinary swell Organ the power is under controul of the player by pressing a pedal with the heel of the foot in the usual way. Rosewood case, double treddles, &c. Rs. 650.

DRAWING-ROOM MODEL.—Harmoniums, with percussion action; Voix Cleste and Musette stops—total, 16 stops—blowing apparatus at the side, the back fitted with the new zinc Apparatus for equalizing the temperature in hot and dry situations. Rs. 800.

14 STOP PERCUSSION HARMONIUMS possessing all the excellence of tone of the "New Church Models" but of a soft and delicate quality, the percussion action renders these Instruments well suited for brilliant music, —the extra stops are the "tremblant" and "sourdine." Rs. 700.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDIANS, in great variety, some with double notes and very beautifully inlaid with pearl:—tortoiseshell; and metal buhl work, prices from Rs. 18, 20, 25, 32, 35, 43, 50, 60 to 80.

N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Concertinas—48 key's double action, well made plain instruments of Rosewood in Rosewood Boxes. Each Rs. 100.

WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufacture renders them preferable to the German "Toys," sold as Concertinas A good English Concertina can be had with metal studs on both sides each note speaking the same whether drawn or pressed together. A complete set of books for this Instrument comprising every kind of Music, is ready to be delivered with it at net English prices, eight annas to the shilling.

GUITARS WITH MACHINE HEADS.—About a dozen of the best kinds of Guitars are available to select from, chiefly those of the Parnorma and Spanish models. Price Rs. 50, 75, 80, 100 to 150.

N. B.—Each Guitar is provided with a strong case.

VIOLINS OF APPROVED MODELS.—A good assortment of excellent Violins by makers of well known repute and ability:—the chief patterns most sought after, are those of Straduarius and Gaurnerias many of these excellent violins are neatly fitted in wood cases with spring catches and locks lined and fitted with bows and strings complete, price from Rs. 45, 55, 68, 80 to 100.

N. B.—Every appurtenance belonging to the Guitar or violin is kept in stock.

POST HORNS.—BUGLES—TRUMPETS—CLARIONETS (in all keys) FLUTES; FIFES; PICCOLOS DRUMS, &c. &c. Band Instrument are supplied in whole or half sets, or by single instruments. A separate Catalogue in detail is to be had gratis on application.

N. B.—Music for the above Instruments is kept well in stock; a very large supply always on hand.—New Music is imported per Overland.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being again greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and those rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, who *have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840: the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits, actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either for a *temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health*, subject, however, to written notice being *given at the London Office*, the Premium is reduced to the *English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most *favourable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain [illegible] Policies can be revived within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of Sixteen Rupees on [illegible] under Co.'s Rs. 5,000 [illegible] settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,350,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | £5,848,181 | 5 | 0 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... | £1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
| The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ... | £792,153 | 8 | 11 |
| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ... | £442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... | Rs. | 480 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. | ,, | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rs. | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| At the reduced English rate ... | Rs. | 246 | 0 | 8 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ... | ,, | 116 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Rs. | 129 | 2 | 9 |

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

## THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, [illegible]
John Elin, Esq, | John Ogle, [illegible]
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, [illegible]
John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, [illegible]
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander [illegible]
E. Lucas, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Ewing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

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# SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

1000 Pieces Grey Jaconets.
800 ,, ,, Maiapollams.
500 ,, ,, T Cloth.
A few Bales Twist &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BRILLIANTS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 62 Brilliants weighing 61¼ Carats.

The above will be on view from Tuesday the 20th inst.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well-stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parbutte and the Western Hills, a measuring about 9000 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 1400 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co. at the risk of the first purchaser Mohunlall Ootumram Metta—

K J 49/81—33 Bales, containing 3330 pieces, 29 in. 6 lbs. Grey T Cloths.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
*(Just Landed.)*

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

50 Dozen of Quarts Guinness' Extra Stout Porter.
120 Do. do Pints Do. in prime drinking order,
Also, just landed.
5 sets of Plated Mounted Buggy Harness.
1 do, do. Carriage do.
6 Gentleman's Riding Saddles of approved size and shape with Furniture and Bridle complete.
2 single-barrelled Guns in Mahogany cases, 6 double barrelled do. in do. with Apparatus complete.
23 Casks of Earthen Ware ex *Romania*, consisting of White China Bowls and Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10 inch Plates, small Slop or Sugar Basins, Stone China Table Dessert and Soup Plates, 7, 8 and 9 in. Plates, Meat Dishes of various sizes, Bakers and Tart Dishes, 7, 8, and 9 in., White Thick Stone China, 9 in., Round Dishes, 12 and 16 in., Salads, Butter Coolers, Soup and Sauce Tureens with Covers and Stands of sizes, Vegetable Dishes and Covers, Stone China, Butter Pots Beefsteak Dishes and Covers, large Cover Dishes, Hot-water Frames for Plates or Cover Dishes, Camports, and Centre Pieces, Cream Bowls and Stands.

Likewise to be sold in the afternoon.

A large quantity of old Furniture, consisting of Desks, Presses, Tables, Chairs, Punkahs, Boxes, &c., belonging to the Fort Police Office; also a quantity of unclaimed Cotton.

At 1 P. M.

A Surat Cow and Calf.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF 795 TUBS OF SUGAR CANDY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., at the Fort Custom House, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following landed ex ship *Congo*, from China:—

415 half Tubs of Sugar Candy damaged.
380 quarter do do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK SHARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

By order of Shobagdass Kessowjee and on account and at the risk of Joogul Munnore the Mortgagor:—

50 shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank.
75 do. in the East India Bank.
20 do. in the Royal Bank of India.
85 do. in the Bank of India.

ALSO,

By order of Shobagdass Kessowjee and on account and at the risk of Shaw Luckmeedass Dwarkadass:—

5 shares in the Commercial Bank of India.
30 do. in the Joint Stock Bank.
13½ do. in the Bombay Joint Stock.
25 do. in the East India Bank.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Official Assignee, *in re* late Pestonjee Eduljee Lalla.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., on the Premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee *in re* late Pestonjee Eduljee Lalla, a Range or Chawl of Buildings of Compartments situated in Bazar Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA, No. 301.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Middle Colaba, No. 301, the handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of a Gentleman (changing his Residence) [illegible] Ware, [illegible] Egg and Pickle Stands, Spoons and Forks, Waiters, [illegible] Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Carved Blackwood Round, Sofa, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy, Friedica and other Chairs, Couches, [illegible], Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Side Board, Tea-poys, Screens, Chiffoniers, Hat Stand, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Dog Cart, with arrangement to be turned into a Curricle with a set of double Curricle Harness.
A handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse, 14.3, age 5.
A do. white Arab do., 14, age 4.
A Child's Poney with Saddle and Bridle.

No Catalogues; and the property will be on view from Tuesday the 27th instant.

FOR SALE.

A pair of sound and serviceable Arab Horses (14½) one Bay and one Grey, they go well in single and double Harness. For the pair the price is Rs. 1,000, for either horse singly Rs. 600.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
*Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."*

2 new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, by Macnaught and Smith, with Wicker-worked Pannels, handsome Plated Lamps, Cushions, and Wheel-key.
A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles by do. with Furniture and Bridles complete.
Two Side Saddles by do. with do. do.
One Racing do. by do. with do. do.
A few pair of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.
A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.
Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.
A fresh Batch of superior Plated Mounted single and double Harness.
Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.

For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for year | | 1860 | 262,977 | 19 | 11 |
| Do. | do. | 1861 | 292,402 | 19 | 11 |
| Do. | do. | 1862 | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. | do. | 1863 | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Showing an increase over 1862 of | | | 40,977 | 7 | 3 |

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—
CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | ............Liverpool. |
| Christopher Bushell, Esq. | ...............Liverpool. |
| Edward Heath, [illegible] | ..........Liverpool. |

[illegible]TORS.
[illegible]an.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bernard Hall, Esq[illegible] | ..........Liverpool. |

[illegible]irman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Kitche[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| Samuel Stitt[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| Henry Fow[illegible] | .........London. |

[illegible] Board.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry [illegible] | .........London. |
| Thom[illegible] | .........London. |
| Wm. [illegible] | .........London. |
| Jno[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Bolton. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Birmingham. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........London. |
| [illegible] | .........Glasgow. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | .........London. |
| [illegible] | .........Edinburgh. |
| [illegible] | .........London. |
| [illegible] Pic[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| [illegible]arclay | .........London. |
| [illegible]rchibald [illegible] | .........London. |
| Jno. Stewa[illegible] | .........Aberdeen. |
| Christopher[illegible] | .........Bristol. |
| H. C. Tunni[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| Rogers Wate[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| Actua[illegible] | Manager. |
| James Moncr[illegible] | .........Liverpool. |
| Jno. Elphick [illegible] Esq. | .........London. |

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| Returns | Do. | Do. |
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Do. Green Teas.
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[illegible]gham.
1 Ditto Ozne Body four Seated Open Carriage.
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2 Excellent Dog Carts.

The above to be seen at the undersigned's.

A neat new English-built small Park Phaeton with Lamps and Shaft, by T. Smith.

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Two Sets new, very rich highly finished Plated on German Silver, Buggy Harness, expressly made to order.

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BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 7th September 1864.

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Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
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